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RELIEF for the many hundreds of thousands of Chinese who have been made temporarily homeless by the recent floods in North China is coming in from all directions. The American Red Cross, acting on a suggestion of Dr. Reinsch, the American Minister, has donated fifty thousand gold dollars for flood relief work in Tientsin and vicinity, Mr. Roger S. Green, of the China Medical Board, having been appointed as representative; the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, the Russo-Asiatic Bank, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Chartered Bank, the International Banking Corporation and the Sino-Belgian Bank have each subscribed Mex $100,000 to a Flood Relief Loan; and the Japanese have also done their share by sending a contingent from their Engineer Corps. Floods nowhere in the world have yet been entirely obviated, but China is merely suffering now the result of centuries of apathetic treatment of her waterways on the one hand and the outrages committed on her forestry on the other. Whatever crimes Germany may have committed in China, her afforestation work around Tsingtao will stand as a monument of inspiration to the Chinese, the lessons of which stand out all the more prominently in these days of flood.

VISCOUNT Ishii's declaration of a "Monroe Doctrine" for the Far East, while not unfavorably received by a large section of the influential American press—although they mostly dwelt on the "frankness" of Japan in declaring itself—seems on the whole to have been a little too "frank" to suit the powers-that-be in Tokio. We find, for instance, the Japan Times, the semi-official mouthpiece of the Japanese Government, publishing a long editorial under the caption "Japan Needs no Monroe Doctrine", and commenting that Viscount Ishii's declaration was "the most unfortunate utterance ever made by a diplomat of highly responsible position." The China Press of Shanghai says that the Japanese Government itself "must have cold feet over the effect the pronouncement was likely to have." Viscount Ishii, later, in a speech to 150 newspaper men, endeavored to correct the impression that he had officially enunciated the new policy, saying that is was a mistake to give such an appelation as the Monroe Doctrine to Japan's policy. The editor of the influential Tokio Asahi says that Viscount Ishii tried to allay the wonderment of the American press by saying that what he had said was no new thing and that it was what Japan had been doing right along, but he is "astonished at the audacity of Viscount Ishii in giving so broad a pledge." Evidently it has been another case of Japan trying on an idea to see how it would fit, and, finding that on the whole the times were not propitious, drawing in her horns a little.

A wild tale was published a few days ago by the Tokio Nichi Nichi, to the effect that as a result of negotiations between Viscount Ishii and the American Government, the Asiatic Fleet of the United States will be withdrawn to the Atlantic Ocean, and the Japanese navy will take its place in keeping guard in Far Eastern waters. Now, as is the case with a great many of similar messages appearing in the Japanese press, this statement is untrue; that is, that part of the message which gives it as fact that such a consummation has been reached is untrue. Undoubtedly such a proposal has been broached by the Japanese Special Envoy, as this is one of Japan's regular "games." The same proposal was made to Russia as regards Vladivostock in the early stages of the war; in fact the proposition at that time not only was that Russia should withdraw her few warships, but also withdraw her garrison from Vladivostock, the idea being that "as we and you are such good friends now, we will see to it that you are not attacked." The Russians, however, politely "turned down" the proposal. And every American in the Far East trusts that the Washington goverment will meet this Japanese proposal with similar perspicacity.

THE REVIEW is in receipt of a letter from an American business man who recently has been in Washington. Parts of the letter are of interest in the Far East: "It is credibly reported that the Ishii Mission to America discussed three questions with our State Department: first, immigration; second, embargo; and third, Japan's paramountcy in China. It is possible that the first question was agitated for strategic reasons. Both sides are well aware that this is a political question in Japan and in the United States, and that it can be settled only by a slow process of development and education. The inception of the embargo after the formation of the Ishii Mission threw that Mission into something of a turmoil and upset its plans. The lifting of the embargo is just as important and certainly more pressing than the question of recognition of Japan's superior position in China. The Japanese are said to have pressed both questions. It is believed that our State Department did not make any concessions, at least that is the impression that is given in Washington."

THAT the leading American papers are taking the same view of affairs is shown in the editorial opinions which follow. The New York Evening Mail says:

While the mission headed by Viscount Ishii is making a pleasant impression upon the public mind, mainly by its graceful and tactful utterances, and is being entertained both officially and privately in a manner befitting its dignity and importance, its presence has not stirred our emotions as did that of the French and English missions. It was not to be expected that Japan could send to us public figures as well known and as inspiring as Joffre and Balfour. But there is another reason why the mission now in the United States cannot measure up to the ones welcomed by us in the early days of our entrance into the war. While all three missions came to congratulate us on our war declaration and to aid in the co-ordination of our efforts with those of their respective governments, there is a well-founded belief that Viscount Ishii also comes with instructions to take up with the American government questions affecting the position of Japan in China, questions that are only remotely connected with the war.

A little reflection will indicate that the present is no time in which to consider the question of Japan's position in China, much less the claim of paramountcy, which we can never admit. Should the Japanese press our State department for a formal declaration on this issue there is obviously only one reply to make, that is, that as all the allied powers have more or less important interests in China it would be discourteous for two of those powers, the United States and Japan, to discuss matters affecting the interests of all. Political and economic questions relating to China should be postponed until all the powers can be consulted or until the final peace conference. Moreover, two considerations should not be overlooked by our Japanese guests. The first is that China should be permitted to have some say about matters affecting her sovereignty. The second and more important is that one of the principles for which the war is being fought is the protection of the rights of the weaker nations against the aggression of the stronger ones.

THE New York Tribune, in discussing at length, the history of Japan's aggressions in Korea and Manchuria and referring to her present actions at Kiaochow, says:

Japan's policy of advancing her interests in China by secrecy, duplicity and force—all of which on the authority of the Japanese themselves were employed by the Okuma government in connection with the twenty-one demands made in 1915—was clearly a mistaken policy. The present government of Prime Minister Marshal Terauchi claims to have repudiated that policy and those methods. The eloquent and high-minded words of Count Ishii in his address to President Wilson and at the tomb of Washington seem likewise to declare that the present policy is one of frank, open, sincere fair dealing. We are glad to accept the assurance. If the future shows the open policy to be permanent, the United States will doubtless recognize frankly, as it has always heretofore done, Japan's important position and the prior interests that it has heretofore recognized. There is no reason to think that it will change its position from that taken in the spring of 1915, and there certainly is no reason why its position should be changed. That position was just, in the interests of China and in the interests of the rest of the world. It is not to the real interest of Japan to follow a policy that will keep both China and the rest of the world hostile in feeling. It is to Japan's interests that China become rich as rapidly as possible. Then Japan's trade in China will flourish. Exclusive interests asserted by force would prevent any such development of trade; they would arouse the hostility of both China and the rest of the world.

The United States wishes to believe in Japan's present sincerity; but it takes more than two or three years of time and more then mere assertions to acquire an established reputation for permanent, sincere fair dealing. If Japan were to emphasize her changed policy by a relinquishment of some of her claims that appear to others unjust, or the withdrawal of some soldiers or other open act, her assertion would be received with more confidence. The United States government will doubtless grant everything that it can properly give on mere assertions. It ought not to base any new policy without reservation on mere declarations regarding Japan's future policy, that, if violated might affect adversely the interests of the United States and the rest of the world. It is to be presumed they are mistaken who think Viscount Ishii intends to ask concessions. His wisest policy is not to urge concessions, but only to plan war policies and show unselfish good will. He is sowing seed that in due time, if his country follows up his assertion for a series of years, may well grow into matured confidence and yield a rich harvest of reciprocal good will and of financial and political gain.

PRESIDENT Wilson's reply to the Pope has found unanimous support in the British press. The New York Times in a recent issue quotes editorials on this subject from the leading London newspapers, and comments: "The position of leadership which President Wilson has assumed among the Allies in dealing with the questions raised by the Pope's note is chiefly due to America's own position. . . . . Therefore the one nation whose motives cannot be caricatured with any hope of impressing even the foolish has spoken for all the Allies. . . . . That the position of America is so impregnable is greatly due to him. That patient endurance of German insults and outrages, those continually repeated and almost monotonous attempts to deal with the German governing clique as with gentlemen and men of honor, excited the derision of the hasty, but in the long run they made America's position absolutely unassailable. The man who appeared before Congress last April and asked for a declaration of war could not be charged with excitability, blood lust, desire of conquest, levity, or any blameworthy motive or impulse whatsoever. He allowed Germany to go so far that not even a fool could mistake her swaggering contempt of us and her evil ambition and her contempt of good faith, nor the patience and fairness of our own attitude. He allowed her to go so far that our motives were made as plain to the world as hers, so far that an unmilitary and reluctant country was welded into a solid whole behind him, so far that the unanimity of our support was matched only by the unanimity with which all the outside world came to understand and respect our intentions. This it was that gave him this position of leadership among the nations, even those which once saw in him a man afraid to fight, but which now see in him the patient man roused and the strong man thrice armed by the demonstrated righteousness of his cause."

SEVERAL hundred Chinese students who are now attending college in America recently held a convention at the University of Wisconsin. The Wisconsin State Journal, published at Madison where the convention was held, has the following excellent comment regarding this gathering of Chinese students at the State University: "Of far greater importance than numbers would indicate is the Chinese Mid-West Student Conference about to convene in our city. One hundred and fifty Chinese young men and women, students from over fourteen colleges and universities of the middle west will gather for the opening session Saturday evening this week. The University will welcome them to its halls, the University Y. M. C. A. will be the headquarters of the conference. Perhaps far more lasting impressions will come to this select body of young men and women from contact with our people than from any programme of discussions. Madison is honored to have this meeting. It will not be long before these young men and women will be back in China, occupying important civil and political positions, some of them of great influence. Their friendship for us and our country is determined not so much by the beautiful scenery of our city as by impressions received from our people. A prominent Chinese official recently said that one of his deepest impressions during his sojourn in the United States as a student about forty years ago was the influence of the kind, thoughtful, and genuine New England lady at whose home he stayed for two years. Let not Madison people be second to any in showing their real hospitality. It is not enough to open the doors of the University. Our citizens should meet and mingle with our guests. Let us not turn aside as of little importance invitations to attend the sessions of the conference. We wish them success in the great tasks ahead of them."

"THEIR friendship for us and our country is determined not so much by the beautiful scenery of our city as by impressions received from our people." In our opinion this is the most important part of the whole matter; the opinions of the average American regarding China and the Chinese must come from his personal contact with the Chinese themselves, and we will say this, that for industry, integrity, intelligence and general good fellowship, the Chinese students in America are doing their part in creating this mutual good feeling. As a youth the writer's ideas of China and the Chinese was formed from a Chinese laundryman who ran an ill-smelling, dirty shop in his home city. This Chinese or "Chink" was popularly supposed to smoke opinm, eat rats, and to be a devotee of

some sort of strange religion or witch-craft. Then later at college, another kind of Chinese was met; in fact there were two of them. One was Mr. Hin Wong, who was a most excellent student and a born organizer. He showed his ability by organizing a Cosmopolitan Club that included all the foreign students at this school. He was active in Y. M. C. A. work and in every other phase of college life, and thereby gained the good will and respect not only for himself, but for his country on the part of the 3,000 students who were his class-mates. The other Chinese student was Hallington K. Tong, whose record came up to Wong's in every particular. Both have now returned to China and are upholding their good American records here in China. Mr. Wong is Secretary of the Chinese-American Association of Canton; head of the Boy Scout movement in South China; is interested in various philanthropies; is correspondent for Reuters; and is an altogether useful citizen. Mr. Tong is also doing his part in guiding China forward as editor of the Peking Daily News.

WE often wonder whether the average foreigner who comes to China thinks of this matter—of how the Chinese judge his country largely by their opinions of the individual foreigner. In this connection, two interesting opinions regarding the abolition of extra-territoriality may be obtained any day, by simply interviewing first a missionary and then a business man. The missionary will tell you almost at once that extraterritoriality should be abolished and that the Chinese are capable of running their own affairs and of giving any foreigner a square deal. Ask the average business man the same question and you will be informed that it will be at least fifty or a hundred years before the Chinese can be trusted to manage their affairs and to give foreigners who do business here a square deal. The reason for these exactly opposite opinions are to be found in the fact that the missionaries have gained the confidence and mutual respect of the Chinese and know that they can be trusted. The business man on the other hand has not gained this respect of the Chinese, so he feels that he still needs the power of his home government back of him in his dealings with them. This, of course, refers to business men in general, for there are exceptions; but the exceptions serve only to emphasize the main point. The young man who comes out to China to take a position and who spends most of his time and effort in living several times beyond his income; whose knowledge of the Chinese is limited to an acquaintance with the Chinese "boys" in his office and the hotel bar-room; whose excursions into the country consist of more or less disgraceful "joyrides" either by motor car or houseboat; whose knowledge of Chinese business men is limited to the Chinese tailors whose bills he is dodging—is not doing much towards cultivating the esteem of the Chinese for his (the foreigner's) country or for foreigners in general. We often wonder what the Chinese really think of these specimens of foreign humanity.

NEWS from the Baltic region during the past few days has been of a very grave character. The German official communique says: "We made rapid progress on Oesel Island, repeatedly overcoming the enemy. We have cut off Sworbe Peninsula from the north, our ships have silenced the landbatteries and we are advancing towards the east coast. The Russians are retreating in order to escape over the mole connecting Oesel Island and Moon Island." This would seem to be a very modest statement of what has been occurring, in view of the fact that the naval correspondent of *The Times* (London) writes that "the possible consequences of the present operations as regards Russia's position in the Baltic littoral and the whole front from Petrograd to Vitebsk and Mohileff cannot be exaggerated. Once the islands at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga are in the possession of the Germans, their shortened lines of communication will immensely increase the threat against Reval and will give the enemy the virtual command of the Baltic. The concentration by the Germans of a considerable fleet in the Eastern Baltic not only threatens the ports on the coast of Finland, but the Russian fleet may shortly be in grave danger." The object of the Germans seems to be to seize the Aland Islands and to effect a landing in Finland before the ice sets in, with a view to attacking Helsingfors.

IN spite of this serious news from Russia, America is still standing by her friend and is following the axiom "while there is life (or democracy) there is hope." America has exper-

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OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917

ienced these same dark days that Russia is going through, and she believes that Russian democracy will survive as American democracy has survived. Witness this editorial from the Financial World, New York: "Political chaos and civil war are the two factors which have sprung upon the already weakened credit of Russia and forced this week's new low prices for roubles and the two classes of Russian bonds dealt in in this country. At the same time the remarkable tenacity with which American bankers, especially New York bankers, hold to the belief that Russia will survive the crisis and emerge trumphant, is an incident of American finance that is most surprising in the many marvelous developments of the present war. The faith of the bankers is shared by the State Department and the Government, and advices to New York bankers from Washington are to the effect that credit will continue to be extended to our big ally, regardless of her internal dissensions. A striking proof of this is that work on 4,000 cars for Russia's railways and 380 engines is being rushed at the highest speed. Russia's standard of value, the rouble, sold this week around 13c., a discount of over 75 per cent. This is as serious as it would be if the American dollar had shrunk in value to 25c. in gold. The Russian internal 5½s dropped to 135 and the 6½s to 72. These latter are dollar bonds. At these prices, bankers say, a reign of lawlessness, disorganization, bitter civil war and general demoralization have been discounted. The only worse conditions that could be conjured up it is asserted, is that Russia would make a separate peace through some dominant faction temporarily in power. That would undoubtedly make for still further collapse in roubles and the bonds of the Government.

"THE finances of the United States in times past have been on a basis quite as demoralizing as Russia's. In the Revolution, when it seemed as though nothing but a miracle could save the struggling Colonies from defeat by Great Britain, our Continental money was worth at one time only about 5c. on the dollar and when Grant suffered such a bloody reverse in his assaults on Lee in 1864, the gold dollar sold at a premium of 261 and we had a 'black Friday' panic on the Stock Exchange and American Government bonds were about as hard to sell as Russian securities today. The chief troubles of Russia are economic. Her railroad system, and consequently her ability to transport her foodstuffs and feed her people and armies, has all but broken down. She could use now double the engines and cars we are building for her. However, the railroad workers are said to be with the Kerensky faction and the peasantry and Workmen and Soldiers Delegates are still with the Government. The Military rebellion, too, seems to have speedily collapsed."

Shanghai Merchants Should Have Cheaper Rents.

ONE of the German residents of Shanghai who failed to obey the Municipal Notification to register is being prosecuted by the Municipal authorities at the Shanghai Mixed Court. It so happens that this German, who has been a resident in Shanghai for several decades, was himself for the greater part of the time refused recognition by his own authorities owing to a dispute that he had on a technical point involving one of the regulations of Imperial Germany, and as an unrepresented foreigner was thus subject to the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court. He had been prominent in a number of business ventures, and the local German newspaper some years ago, following upon the "scandal" caused by a prominent German having to appear as defendant before a Chinese court, raised such an agitation in German official circles that eventually a Bill was passed through the Reichstag, one of the net results of which was to provide for this man's registration in the German Consulate at Shanghai.

THE German in question is putting up a vigorous defence at the Mixed Court, two sittings already having taken place. He duly registered with the Chinese authorities, but refused to register with the Municipality. He had written both to the Chinese authorities and to the Municipal authorities and both had replied that the other registration was unnecessary. The (Chinese) Envoy for Foreign Affairs had written him that "it any other authority besides our registration department is dealing with the registration of German and Austro-Hungarian subjects, this is illegal." It is unfortunate all around that the Chinese authorities should be able to make capital out of these disputes. No matter what the result of this particular case may be, the trial will set the wheels of political machinery in motion in such a way as ultimately to lessen Foreign control over the Settlement of Shanghai. The Foreign authorities seized control of the Shanghai Mixed Court early during the Revolution of 1911 upon grounds of expediency; and their action was quite justified as there was no Chinese authority at the time; this was however, in contravention of the provisions of the Treaty, which stipulates that the presiding officer shall be the Chinese magistrate. Under the present procedure the Chinese magistrate is merely an assistant to the Foreign assessor. The Chinese authorities are, naturally, dissatisfied with the present state of affairs, and will doubtless make use of the present incident as a means towards securing the upper hand in Mixed Court control.

IN common with all other foreigners in China, we do not like to see anything occur which will lessen Foreign prestige, or give the Chinese a loop-hole for taking a hand in the control of matters directly affecting foreigners. For instance, from many points of view, we dread the approach of the day when the Settlement of Shanghai, or any Settlements, shall revert to native control, and wish to see it pushed as far into the future as possible. But it is an undoubted fact that many abuses which now are permitted in Shanghai and which militate against the foreign merchant and foreign resident will cease as soon as the foreign jurisdiction over the Settlements comes to an end. It certainly is an anomaly of the most aggravating character that the so-called Foreign settlements are being converted by the landlords into a *de facto* Chinese town, and matters have now come to such a pass that the foreigner who wishes to find respectable living quarters must wend his way beyond the Settlement limits, as it is an almost weekly occurrence that foreign quarters in the Settlement are being torn down to make way for rickety Chinese tenements—which pay the landlord greater profits.

MERCHANTS in Shanghai, as a class, are nearly all renters of property. A very, very small percentage, and these only the very old established British firms, own their own premises—either for business or for living purposes. The present rentals are enormously inflated and so in the aggregate are the taxes—for, although the rate is apparently not excessive, the taxes are very much so, owing to the unnatural, inflated capitalization of the real estate. The local legislation is entirely directed to the point of massing large bodies of Chinese into the Settlement regardless of sanitary conditions. The bait that attracts hundreds of thousands of natives of the worst class to the Settlements is that here they will have foreign protection. When a dozen or so of this undesirable class crowds into a dirty little Chinese tenement, what they pay for apparently as rent, is in reality mostly collectible because of the protection that comes with the rent receipt. While the foreign governments in *ensemble* furnish the protection at public expense, the local landlords put the profit from the protection into their own pockets. Certainly, if we are to have Settlements for the benefit of foreign merchants and residents, let us see to it that the benefit comes to those who are entitled to it, and not to landlords, whose original properties in the most flagrant cases were acquired with money gained in the exploitation of the Chinese in another direction—namely by the now deservedly execrated and detested Opium traffic. Entrenched, unwarranted perquisites and impudent assumptions of prestige have been torn up bodily by the roots in Europe as the result of the present war, and something of the same sort is needed here in Shanghai to put an end to prevailing conditions;—otherwise better that the Settlements should be turned over bag and baggage to the Chinese. Too much influence is exerted here by old established firms and land-agents who derive voting power from absentees and Chinese land registered in their names and to whose interest it is that the present system should be continued.

G. W. M.

Notes on Current Events.

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

THE message President Cleveland addressed to the Congress on July 20, 1895, with reference to the Venezuelan Boundary dispute, contained this paragraph:

"The Monroe Doctrine does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American States. It does not relieve any American States from its obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European Power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them."

The language used by President Cleveland in announcing the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine is too clear to admit of misinterpretation, and if Japan will adhere to that meaning in her relations with China there should be no cause for complaint. The nearness of Japan to the Asiatic Continent naturally directs her special attention to a country like China as inviting for business purposes, and if there is no other purpose, then no western nation would have the right to exclude Japan from the markets of China or to regard her industry in such markets as more than friendly rivalry. But the Twenty one Demands presented to China by Japan, and in the form of an ultimatum, justly raises the strong suspicion that Japan has ulterior aims in no sense of a business character. The demands undoubtedly bear the interpretation as meaning a protectorate, and a very significant protectorate, over China, which is exactly what the American Monroe Doctrine never intended as to the South American States. In fact, the paragraph quoted distinctly disclaims a protectorate, and leaves each of the States to make and regulate its own relations with foreign nations. And the American government is candid in the declaration that if a South American State enters into treaty relations it must observe them, as well as the obligations imposed by the Code of International Law. Any one familiar with the history of the American government knows that the real object of the Monroe Doctrine was to safeguard democratic institutions on the American Continent, and that is not only its object now, but has been since it was proclaimed by President Monroe. If Japan is under suspi-

cion relative to her diplomatic moves towards China she has herself to blame, and so long as the five group clause in the twenty one demands remains merely suspended, Viscount Ishii may expect difficulty in removing the impression that his country has put on record of a readiness to undertake the protectorate of China, and the impression has not been removed. Of course Viscount Ishii and the gentlemen with him were received and treated with hospitality. That is a characteristic of the American people, and besides, the Viscount and his suite were the representatives of a friendly nation. If Japan lives up to the true spirit of the Monroe Doctrine American-Japanese relations will probably remain friendly, but certainly no foreign nation can be allowed to possess the Republic of China and dictate the policy of a fourth of the human race. Such would indeed be a monopoly of land and humanity that would unhinge the balance of power to an extent too dangerous to think of with any assurance of international safety. In order to catch the spirit of the true Monroe Doctrine it is only necessary to read some standard school history of the United States. The Doctrine has not been changed either in its interpretation or application, but the question now is, how is it being interpreted and applied by President Wilson. The State papers and speeches of the President leave no doubt as to the answer.

THE response of Admiral Knight to the recent reception given him by the American Association voiced the patriotic sentiment of his countrymen in China and at home. The Admiral sees victory ahead for the Entente powers and the United States and the consequent defeat of Germany, and it is exactly in order to aid in achieving this object that America is massing her incomparable resources in men, foodstuffs and money. Every sensible man in the world prefers peace to war, but no man with any sense of manhood wants a peace that brings with it the surrender of the "inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." It would be impossible to imagine a Saxon living in contentment under an autocratic government like that of Germany, and the heroism of the French is immortal. You see in the armies battling on the plains of France the spirit which inspires each. There is the German military mechanism breaking before the spirited attacks of French and English soldiers. The German army is a perfectly ordered piece of human machinery, and moving with the precision of clock-work, but wanting in the individuality which has nerved the French and English soldiers to matchless deeds of intrepid bravery and the resolve never to be conquered. As the American flag is planted on the battle lines of the French and English a third element no less spirited will face the German defense and will prove equally as unconquerable. Admiral Knight was right when he declared that the Entente powers and the United States could not be defeated and that success was already assured. The cry of the forty infants who went down on the Lusitania will ever be heard from the bottom of the Irish sea: Why drown us? And the nation that decorated in approval the agents of such an inhuman act will never be permitted to again endanger the principle of representative government.

WHEN President Wilson advised China to give more attention to the adjustment of her internal affairs than to the thought of war, the Japanese press charged the President with meddling in the domestic concerns of China. Now when Viscount Ishii mentioned China to the American government it is reported that he was diplomatically informed that the subject had better remain in abeyance until the war was over, and then the Entente Powers and the United States could talk on the subject, if deemed necessary, with the Chinese government. This was a significant intimation to the astute Japanese diplomat. It meant that if Viscount Ishii had gone to the United States to discuss China his wish would not be gratified, and that the criticism aimed at the President by the press of his country had not been forgotten. That criticism was directed to the point that Japan wanted to know why the American government had advised China without the knowledge of Japan, just as if Japan were the guardian of China. If the declination of the American government has been correctly reported, it does not present the special Envoy of Japan in a consistent attitude. If Japan objects to America offering China a friendly suggestion on the account of America alone, then it must appear odd that Japan should approach America alone on her own account about China. Before letters of guardianship over China are granted to Japan there will doubtless be several effective notices of protest filed. There will also be a lively day in the international court.

THE consensus of American opinion with reference to the Monroe Doctrine for Japan, as declared by Viscount Ishii, is that it means the recommittal of Japan to the open door policy for China, and the self-poised New York Times is gratified by the occasion to indulge such a hope. In a reported interview with Viscount Ishii by the journal named, the Viscount directed attention to what he understood to be the meaning of the American Monroe Doctrine, and it was that America had never given any special assurance of an open door policy for the South American States, although it had maintained a sincere and impartial attitude in that regard. The fact is, that while America has maintained such an attitude without any promise, Japan has apparently made

the promise without maintaining the attitude. If an enemy was to march against America through one of the South American States the American army would march to meet him before he reached American soil, and Japan would have the right to meet an enemy, marching to attack her, on Chinese soil, but there is no enemy moving on the lines indicated, and there is no reason for asserting a proper right of self-defense in view even of a remote possibility. The New York World reports the Viscount as saying: "that Japan does not encroach on China's territorial integrity, but will defend it against foreign interference." It is doubtful if a foreigner can be found in China who can really appreciate this volunteer championship against foreign interference in China, and surely the Viscount must have forgotton the Twenty-one Demands and specially Group V. But there is another view in connection with this subject, and it is that the disordered household of China invites interference as a safeguard to property and business. If President Feng could have his way constitutional government would be established in China and the people would be at peace. It is quite certain that foreign nations are fatigued by the want of a stable government in China, and the inattention to the terrible sufferings of the people. For some years past there seem to have been only two really courageous men in China; the one was the Empress Dowager, and the other is Wu Ting Fang.

Improving The Cotton Crop in China

CHINA is the third country of the world in cotton production, America being first with an average of thirteen million bales (500 lbs.), India second with seven million bales, and China third with an estimated two million bales. Cotton experts who have investigated the situation are of the opinion that if the cotton industry were developed in China on rational lines, China would easily become the greatest producer of cotton in the world. The cotton grown in China is mostly of poor quality and the yield per area is low. Most of the cotton mills in Shanghai import American cotton for their finer requirements.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the principal reason why the Chinese farmer is not greatly interested at the present time in any schemes for improving his cotton yield is that prices during the past year or so are the highest he has ever known, and he argues that there is to no need "waste" any time on either experiments or extra exertions, for am I not now making more money by raising cotton than I ever did before? And that is true, despite the fact that a Chinese cotton field is a miserable affair compared with the fields of the Southern States in America. It may be mentioned also, in passing, that it is not fair to judge the cotton fields of the neighboring province, nor of China generally, by the patches in the near neighborhood of Shanghai. Being close to the Foreign settlements, the native farmers in many cases not only find that they, or some of their relatives, can make a better living by working part of the time at one of the many industrial establishments situated in Shanghai, or at any rate can get a very good income out of truck farming, so that the cotton patches in this neighborhood do not get as much attention as do those further inland.

One of the reasons why the cotton yield in China is so poor is that the native farmer makes his land work too hard. The usual routine is this: Wheat is sown in the Autumn in hills, not in drills as it is done in America. The object of planting in hills is to allow cultivation and fertilization of the wheat while it is growing. With the cheapness of labor this system is a profitable one in China, but would not be in America. The yields of wheat obtained by the Chinese farmer under his system of cultivation are on the whole better than the average American wheat yield. Along in the Spring, anywhere from May 10 to 25, all depending on the season, when the temperature ranges between 60 and 70 degrees Fahrenheit, the Chinese farmer "plants," that is sows, his cotton. This he accomplishes by the simple process of throwing the seeds helter-skelter among the growing wheat. By the time the wheat is ready to be cut—all done by hand labor with a sickle—the cotton stalk is about six inches high. Half-choked as it is between the hills of wheat, it is naturally scrawny, but in fairly vigorous condition. In order that he may not injure the cotton stalks, the Chinese farmer must, naturally, cut his wheat stubble six or more inches high. Not content with trying to make his soil yield him two crops, the Chinese farmer now frequently adds a third one—beans, which he interplants with the cotton in the hills formerly occupied by the wheat—which however have the merit of helping to fertilize the soil, as the beans gather nitrogen from the air.

The numerous foreign and native cotton mills in Shanghai, and the Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association, have been doing their utmost for the past few years to get both a better grade and a greater quantity of native cotton. Numerous experiments have been made, not by any means conclusive, and native farmers have been urged to stop their practice of sowing cotton in wheat, and stick to cotton alone. The problem that then confronts the Chinese farmer is this: "Will I really be better off if I follow the foreigner's advice or will it be better to go on in the good old way? Will I really be better off, financially, if I forego my wheat income in order that I may

raise more cotton? Suppose my cotton crop is, despite all precaution a comparative failure, then I will get no income whatever from wheat and very little from cotton. And I am a poor man and can't afford to take any chances."

The primary advantage to be gained by planting cotton independent of wheat would be to get a vigorous, quick growth early in the season, so that all the bolls would mature in the Autumn before the cool nights set in. It is a peculiarity of the climate in a great portion of the cotton producing area of China that the change of temperature during the Autumn is rather sudden, and this particularly applies to the night temperature. One of the reasons why, under the present method of cultivation, the yield is not greater is that the bolls are not all matured before frost sets in.

One of the unfortunate incidentals to the propaganda which has had the object of impressing the Chinese farmer with the necessity of better cultivating methods is that the "doctors" have disagreed considerably. There is also this further point to be taken into consideration, and that is that it frequently happens that changes in the method of cultivation, not only in connection with cotton but many other plants, frequently add to the number of insect pests and plant diseases. The spread of parasites, pests, and diseases in the plant and animal life of America during the past few decades has been little short of appalling. The fact that improved methods of combatting them and gradually overcoming some of them in no way changes the fact that there has been an enormous increase in the varieties of, and the virulence of, some of these diseases. The spread of injurious insects, for instance, has been due to a great extent to the destruction of bird life in America, but, nevertheless, the principle broadly holds true that the forcing of production of both plants and animals has frequently been gained at the expense of making the plants and animals less virile in their ability to ward off parasites and diseases. Somehow or other the Chinese instinctively feel this, and, as they are by nature very, very conservative, it will need some very much more definite, practical and *continued* demonstrations before they will be impelled to change their methods of cultivation.

Just to take one example, the boll weevil, the area of whose destructive operations in the Southern States of America is yearly spreading further northward. The weevil is not nearly so destructive in China as it is in America, and indeed it seems to be established as the results of experiments made with American seeds in China that the American imported variety at once falls a victim to this pest, whereas the scrawny Chinese variety escapes. Incidentally, it may be stated, that a very exaggerated impression is current abroad regarding the prevalence of diseases, including plant diseases, in China. It is very doubtful, indeed, whether plants in China generally suffer as much at the hands of insects and diseases as they do in America. Certainly, in America scores of these destructive agencies are at work which do not exist in China at all.

Probably the best informed resident of China on cotton is Mr. James Kerfoot, the manager of several cotton mills in Shanghai. Speaking on behalf of the Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association in October, 1916, Mr. Kerfoot said:

> This year's experiments with selected seeds from last year's crops have demonstrated very conclusively that, with careful selection and proper cultivation of the soil, not only can the crops be increased, but the quality can be improved. We have waited in vain for the Chinese Government to move in this direction for the past 20 years, and we may have to wait 20 more before anything is done to help the industries of this country, but time, to us is precious. The mills require a better stapled cotton and the only hope we have of obtaining this is by starting seed farms from which we can obtain a better class each year, distributing them among the farmers of this district. We have come to the conclusion that the experiments must be conducted with indigenous plants, as we find that imported seeds become similar to the local seeds after three years. Our attempts with American seed of which we had ten different varieties sent from the Agricultural Bureau in Washington, which were sterilized and of the best, have not been successful. In the first place we have too much humidity and not enough heat for bringing the fruit to maturity; secondly, the trees from imported seeds seem to be more prone to attract pests such as the cotton boll worm which attacks the leaves, and the boll weevil worm which seems to lay its egg in every flower.

Experiments made by Mr. Emil Widler of the Shanghai Cotton Testing House, confirm the view expressed by Mr. Kerfoot. The points made by Mr. Widler are, first, that the principal improvement to be made in the variety is the substitution of a longer staple cotton, but the difficulty here is that the growing season, at least around Shanghai, is too short to mature the long stapled varities; second, that bean cake is the only practicable fertilizer for use by the Chinese, as it decays quickly thus making its nutriment quickly available for the growing cotton plant, and does not leach out of the soil so quickly as a chemical fertilizer would, chemical fertilizers at any rate being out of the question for the Chinese owing to their expense.

Experiments have also been made by Mr. D. MacGregor, the Municipal Gardener, and as the result of five years' work he ascertained that all the upland varieties made vigorous growths and bore heavy crops, but that half of the bolls were not ripe by the time that the plants were cut down by frost.

Mr. Widler has come, rather prematurely it strikes one, to the conclusion that it is useless to conduct experiments with American seeds, as they are sure to end in failure. Mr. Widler's

views (particularly on the subject of fertilizers) have been strongly challenged by Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld, for many years a partner in the firm of Spunt and Rosenfeld, large operators in native cotton, and it is by no means a settled fact that nothing may be done with American or other foreign seeds, despite the fact that so far the experiments made have shown better results by careful seed selection among the indigenous varieties, than from imported seeds.

One of the most progressive managers of native-owned cotton mills in Shanghai is Mr. H. Y. Moh, manager of the Teh Dah mill. He received special training in American schools on matters pertaining to cotton, and is among those who is not satisfied that experiments so far made are conclusive. In view of the fact that American missionaries in the Yellow River valley between Shensi and Shansi are said to have made a success by introducing American cotton plants and American methods of cultivation, there should not be any insuperable difficulty about doing the same in the neighborhood of Shanghai. It will be remembered that the alleged disadvantage that several experimenters found inherent in the American long stapled varieties was that they did not mature early enough to escape the frosts. But as Shensi and Shansi are much further north, that theory evidently does not hold. At any rate one cannot but feel that local experimenters need more of the spirit which animated Luther Burbank in Southern California. He did not achieve his seedless oranges and spineless cactuses until he had made experiments scores of times more thoroughly than any that have so far been made on cotton improvement in China.

The Chinese Bureau of Agriculture about a year ago engaged the services of Mr. H. H. Jobson, an American cotton expert, who hails from Texas. Mr. Jobson spent several days in Shanghai last Autumn as the guest of Mr. Moh, since which time little has been heard of him publicly. The view has been expressed in print that it was probably another case of an adviser being employed for "show-pidgin" purposes, and that the expert was sitting idly by, simply drawing his salary. This comment followed upon the remark made by the Chairman at the meeting of the Anti-Adulteration Society several weeks ago at which he announced that he had addressed a request to the Peking authorities for permission to have Mr. Jobson visit Shanghai, and that no reply had been received. As, however, it is not the habit of American advisers to sit on their jobs, it is to be expected that in due course a result of Mr. Jobson's experiments will be published—in all probability in MILLARD'S REVIEW.

In connection with the cotton industry in North China it is of interest to note that there is standing at Kiangchow, Shansi, a practically completed building, chimneys and all, which has stood idle ever since 1898, at which time more than fifty thousand taels was subscribed by local officials to erect a cotton mill on a fine site which they had secured adjoining the Fen river. The necessary machinery was ordered in England, and was in the course of transportation when the Boxer outbreak occurred; in fact, some had already reached the building. But the machinery in transit was nearly all lost or broken in the course of the disturbances of 1900, the officials were nearly all of them removed to other points, some of them were killed, and as a result, the whole scheme collapsed. It would seem to be an opportune time now to revive the project and put the all but completed buildings to the use for which they had been intended.

G. W. M.

Japan's Nibbling Policy

BY J. D. BUSH

JAPANESE press, publicists and statesmen have persistently tried to delude the world into the belief that Japan's one great aim is to insure the peace of the Far East. Recently Viscount Ishii, at the head of the war commission to the United States, has again attempted to revive that exploded, ancient idea by proclaiming to the American public that just as it is right and proper for the United States to uphold the Monroe Doctrine in the American continents, so it is for Japan to maintain similar political conceptions in Asia. This has aroused some criticism and comment in this Review and the local papers.

Time and again Japanese propagandists have emphasised this political creed to the effect that the exigency of time compels Japan to defend the integrity of China against aggression from without, lest not only her own security be threatened, but China herself be in the grave danger of being sliced off like a melon or a loaf as has hitherto been done to Africa by the land hungry European nations. All this argument sounds very well in theory. Yet in the last analysis it is a mere cant phraseology in the juggling art of diplomacy. As a matter of fact the questions of Monroe Doctrine in Asia and the Open Door Policy in China are stretched and interpreted according to the whim and humor of Japan herself and by no means, nor ever at any time, carry with them the principle of right, equity and justice.

So far as the Monroe Doctrine is concerned, Japan has long made it into a falsity of falsities. Judging the Nipponese way of enforcing this great American political principle, it is no longer a Monroe, but a "munching" Doctrine, or nibbling policy. It is certainly not for the purpose of maintaining peace in the Far East, as the constant effort to embarrass the Chinese Republic with tortuous demands, ruthless and sordid diplomacy and obstruction in reform is evidence. From the

earliest history to this hour Japan has never been the preserver of the Far East. On the contrary, her protestation of good intention is a mere cloak to gratify all her ambitions and nefarious designs in the Far Eastern politics. As Montavile Flowers in his book, "The Japanese Conquest of American Opinion" pictures it:—"The quail flutters along the ground at your feet leading you away from where her young are hiding that they may escape while you are diverted, so by pathetic appeals in directions which have nothing to do with the case, these Japanese propagandists lead the thought and emotions away from their covey of bad deeds." The world is well convinced of the fact to know that Japan has been, and is still, making frantic efforts to monopolize the Pacific Ocean and the Asiatic Continent under the lame excuse of "claiming Asia for the Asiatics."

Of course, in every case, national ambition, particularly that of Germany or Japan, must seek "to cover its nakedness with the drapery of a mission" of some sort. For instance, Germany would endeavor to push forward her insidious schemes of imperialism and megalomania under the pretense of struggling for a place in the sun and freedom of the sea, all of which has become, by now, a familiar chapter of modern history to us. Japan, on the other hand, would strive hard to convince the world with the most eloquent and persuasive considerations that all her policy is for the territorial integrity of her neighbors and for leading them along the path of civilization with the best of intentions and the loftiest of political principles. Undoubtedly, the Asiatics would gladly accord Japan the leading position in this respect and would have no feeling of misgiving in subscribing to the Monroe Doctrine, if Japan were as sincere as the United States. But it has become a different question altogether, the moment Japan shows unmistakable signs of sordid imperialism and selfish aggrandisement.

Both Germany and Japan are alike, after all, in their imperial vision of territorial and commercial expansion. Now they play the lion and now the fox. They invade, rob and slay her prey without scruple or mercy. Whenever they see something they desire to possess they find "serious flaws in the owner's refinement, education and religion, and particularly in his method of handling his own property." Japan has ever justified her bullying and predatory attitude towards China much as the civilized man has justified himself by saying "this heathen was less pious then I, and less intelligent. I could make better use of his property than he; therefore I slew and robbed him."

Then what Japan really means by maintaining peace and remaking the world of good Asia with her Kultur Idea (only a diluted dose of Prussianism, by the way) is a persistent attempt to readjust the economic and political interests of China in particular and Asia in general, for her own glorification and personal aggrandisement. Her policy of Asia for Asiatics, her imperialism in Korea, Manchuria and Fukien, her seizure of Shantung and her perfidious Twenty-one demands on China—all of these are necessary only for the welfare and glory of the Island Empire. Japan is not working for the purpose of saving the Far East from European domination so much as with the sole intention of domineering the whole of Asia for her own benefit. The very essence of ambition of this sort is limitless and it will never rest satisfied, naturally, until it has the world for a kingdom.

Our view of the whole matter is that Japan is hugging an illusion both dangerous and harmful to the world. Both Germany and Japan have become so conceited over their own achievements in their phenomenal progress and self-development of the last few decades that they think the whole world must be patterned after them. We often wonder when they will have common sense enough to cease fooling themselves with the most dangerous of fooleries. In short, their overweaning and arrogant attitude is no better than "such sophism of pride" in a bigoted, conceited man who asserts that "my work is good, therefore I am good." It is the worst of all sins that afflict mankind. As Kipling says of the baboon in one of his Indian stories "baboon! baboon! you have too much ego in your own cosmos." This is precisely the trouble with the unique wills or domineering wills in the Prussian state and Nipponese state. At best the unique will or domineering will is the will of a selfish man who does everything to please himself. Such unique will might suit the paternalism and enlightened despotism of the Eighteenth Century but cannot prevail long against the universal democracy of the Twentieth Century. Wait! Indeed you only have to wait a little! to use the words of Carlyle, "all balloons do and must give up their gas in the pressure of things, and are collapsed in a sufficiently wretched manner before long."

The mass of the people in China or Russia or in the American Continents will no longer be coerced to unite under the unique will of a Kaiser or Mikado because that brings endless calamity, disruption and confusion such as the flaming proof existing in Europe today. That is mainly the work of Kaiserism and Prussianism, we know. And sooner if not later, should it be left unchecked, Mikadoism and Nipponism will bring about a greater calamity and conflagration in Asia.

Consequently the world must be made safe, to use President Wilson's notable dictum, for the far-flung democracy that has now embraced already more than half of the globe. But both Prussianism and Japomania have been and are still the hindrance and stumbling-block to the

realization of the democratic ideals prevailing so broadcast in our days. Both Kaiserism and Mikadoism are struggling hard at the present moment to stem back the mighty rising tide of universal democracy. So let England, Russia, the United States and China unite more firmly for one common ideal and make universal democracy triumphant over against the tottering and tumbling autocracy that is entrenching itself so strongly these days in Germany, Austria, Turkey and Japan. If all the democratic countries will unite then it is no difficult matter to make both Germany and Japan bow submissively to the inevitable fact of a great Parliament of men and Federation of the world. Universal democracy is possible, in spite of the unique wills and domineering wills of Germany and Japan.

Notes on the War

From the Japan Chronicle (Kobe)

During the last two weeks the war news from Flanders has been what is regarded as "highly satisfactory." The British forces have driven the enemy from numerous positions, inflicting appalling losses, and sustaining comparatively light casualties. Just how it happens that the aggressors always come off so lightly and the defenders lose so heavily only the Censor of unofficial dispatches can explain. The bad weather, too, affects the belligerents very curiously, if the censored dispatches are to be credited. A lull in operations through bad weather is explained by the difficulty experienced in bringing up the big guns to start and support the next infantry advance. Failure to make progress is explained by the lull having given the enemy opportunity to bring up more guns and men and so strengthen his resistance. We are evidently expected to believe that while oceans of mud and flooded shell-craters hinder the progress of British artillery, the enemy finds the same conditions almost ideal for bringing up his guns. Or is it that the weather on our and their side of the Hindenburg or some other line is different? Really, one needs a lot of patience to read the unofficial war news nowadays. In March last, when the spring offensive opened so auspiciously, we were told "there is no longer any doubt about the serious breach made in Germany's famous wall of steel." From Mouchy to Noyon—about 100 miles as trenches go—the German armies were falling back towards the Belgian frontier, with the Anglo-French cavalry in pursuit. On the same authority in April the British entered Lens, and although the correspondent of a London paper saw a few Germans with machine-guns remaining in the trenches, they were merely the rear-guard covering the retreat of the main force. The British were also within a few hundred yards of St. Quentin—at least such was the report of Reuter's correspondent as passed by the Censor—and it was a close race as to whether the British or the French would be the first to enter the city. "The fate of St. Quentin is now sealed," we were told on April 5th. Today, six months after these encouraging reports were published, neither Lens nor St. Quentin has been captured; indeed, regarding the situation in front of the latter place nothing has been heard for months. For all the public knows, the rival armies may be fraternising. Desperate fighting has been going on round Lens quite recently, but the place is still held by the enemy against a most violent attack.

On a par with these inaccurate and misleading unofficial reports regarding actual military operations—all of which were passed by the Censor for publication—are the absurd references to the morale and general condition of the enemy. How many times have we been told that the German troops are tired of the war, will not fight, have to be chained to their guns, are ill-fed and ill-treated, are terrified and paralysed with the ferocity of our assaults,—that owing to the shortage of men, boys of 15, cooks and bottle-washers, cripples and incapables are forced into the fighting line? Yet in Sir Douglas Haig's brief and soldierly dispatches we find time and time again references to bold and desperate counter-attacks by the enemy in the face of withering fire—assaults which would be impossible for half-starved and crippled men and boys such as Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters would have us believe the German army now largely consists of. What is the object of this persistent misrepresentation by unofficial writers of the real conditions? Why does the Censor pass such palpably false statements? Three years ago such stories may have had some effect in raising fond but false hopes of an early and easy victory, but we believe there is not to-day an intelligent man in the Far East who reads these dispatches and is deceived into thinking that they give a true and reliable account of actual conditions. The pallor of the German prisoners is noted by the ubiquitous Reuter correspondent at British Headquarters, who learns continually that these wretched men are tired of the war. Are we to suppose that the British who unluckily fall into the enemy's hands show no signs of the terrible ordeal they have passed through, and that when questioned by their captors they express intense satisfaction at having been for months or years in the trenches, exposed daily to death, disablement, and disease? Such rubbish as is cabled nowadays round the world as "war news" is really too childish for serious attention, and one wonders what sort of men can be responsible for its compilation and circulation. Certainly their efforts do nothing to improve British prestige abroad; on the contrary, they make themselves ridiculous, and bring ridicule and contempt upon the cause they doubtless desire to strengthen and advance.

In September 1915 a message from London which appeared in our cable news said that the reports of successes in the West, coupled with other contemporary happenings, "is regarded in England as indicating that the crucial stage of the struggle has now begun." Fighting has gone on for years since then, and although many Germans have been killed and wounded and captured, hundreds of big guns taken, and some hundreds of square miles of devastated country recovered—it is doubtful whether the "crucial stage" of the struggle has even yet been entered upon. Mr. Winston Churchill, indeed, is talking of British artillery overpowering the enemy, but not until 1918. The tremendous struggle in Flanders during the last six weeks has not led to any great recovery of territory. We are told the positions gained are of great strategical importance—that they command terrain which will give the British tremendous

advantages in following up their present assault. We hope this is the case—but the winter is drawing near, and there will be a long period of enforced inactivity in Flanders, during which the enemy will be consolidating his positions just as we shall be consolidating ours. Then, with the spring, will come another offensive, with more sanguinary fighting, and another mile or two of devastated territory won after an appalling sacrifice of life and limb and waste of money. And here it is worth recalling what Sir Edward Carson, who has just returned from British Headquarters, says regarding the terrible devastation of a once fertile and cultivated country, which is now a vast moor of weeds and filth: —"It would be impossible to restore this wilderness for generations, and it will probably have to be afforested. Its inhabitants have disappeared."

The question then arises: Is all this really worth while? Cannot some other device be adopted than these repeated frontal attacks which achieve so little? Would it not be better to play a waiting game, holding the line firmly against attack, taking a position here and there when and where opportunity offers, but avoiding any attempt at a "great push," a move which has been repeatedly shown to be most expensive in execution and speculative in its results. The British troops small in number and comparatively ill-equipped, showed in the early days of the war how heavy is the price the aggressor has to pay for ground stoutly defended. It was impossible for the Germans to get through even though they were vastly superior in numbers and equipment to the British. To-day it is the British who are stronger in number and in armament than the enemy, and we now find on taking the offensive how difficult it is to dislodge the enemy from his positions. What there is to be gained from the strategic point of view in continuing these tremendous offensive operations is not at all clear. The experts talk of capturing salients and of straightening the line, a process which has been going on for some thirty-six months, but to the layman it seems that the defeat of Germany could be brought about with much less sacrifice of life and almost as rapidly by allowing economic and political factors to work in favor of the Allies.

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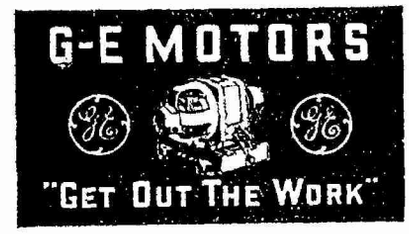

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Week's News Summary

THE WAR

October 10. Intense artillery actions occur in the coast sector and between Blankart Lake and Poelcapelle.

October 11. British troops advance on a wide front eastwards of Ypres, despite bad weather.

October 13. Germans develop great strength in the Baltic; they disembark on Oesel Island, set fire to the towns of Zerel and Arensburg and press back the Russians in a south-easterly direction.

October 15. Germans rapidly overcome Russians on Oesel Island; Russian garrison flees to Moon; Sworbe Peninsula is cut off; Finland is imperilled; new positions give Germans excellent base for aerial attacks on Petrograd; Russian navy placed in precarious condition.

October 17. The British Admiralty's report shows 12 vessels over and 6 under 1600 tons sunk during the week.——Germans in full possession of Oesel Island, and shut off Russian communication between Oesel and Moon.——French aeroplanes bomb various railway stations in west Germany; aviators bomb Nancy killing 10 civilians and injuring 40.

CHINA

October 11. Yunnanese troops at Luchow, Suifu, and Yungshien, in Szechuen, cause further trouble by appropriating the local taxes.

October 13. Government troops capture Hengshan, one of the most important points in southern Hunan.

October 16. Fighting recommences in Szechuen with the Yunnan troops. The main objective of the Yunnanese is Chungking, in order to check the entry of the Northern troops to the province. For the past two weeks the people around Chungking have been in a state of panic and many of them have been removing to other districts.

JAPAN

October 7. Thirty-five wholesale dealers and more than 100 retailers of foodstuffs are under arrest in Tokio charged with attempting to obtain unjust profits at the expense of sufferers of the typhoon and floods which occurred in Japan last week. The police order for the punishment of dealers who manipulated prices at the expense of homeless Japanese was issued after an investigation, and the order was put into immediate effect.——According to a Tokio telegram Dr. Sekino, Professor of the Imperial University of Tokio, has been awarded a prize of 1,500 francs by the French Academy for his work on ancient relics in

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Chosen. Dr. Sekino is a commissioner of the Government-General of Chosen and has long pursued the study of the architecture and other ancient relics of Chosen.

October 15. The recently created financial Mission, headed by Baron Megata, sails for America.

GENERAL

October 11. British Navy is assured supplies of fuel oil as a result of conferences between the Standard Oil Co. and U. S. Shipping Board.——The Reichstag adjourns until December 5.

October 12. Brazil decides to use the 42 interned German steamers on three mail lines, one of which will run between the United States and Europe.

October 14. Investigations show 1917 German harvest forty-five percent below normal.

October 15. The agenda of the meeting of the German Socialist Party includes several motions in favor of rejecting the Government's war-credits.

October 16. Half of the Kansas City stockyards are destroyed by fire; several thousand head of cattle are burned.——Secretary Lansing considers the question of America participating in a forthcoming Allies Conference in Paris.——American Liberty Loan reaches approximately G. $1,000 millions.——American Government makes further loans to the Allies, making the total up to date five hundred and forty-two million pounds sterling.——The London Prize Court condemns wool to the value of £140,000, consigned the Swedish army, but destined for Germany.

America

Major General Tasker H. Bliss has been named Chief of Staff of the Army to succeed Major General Hugh L. Scott, retired.

Nearly 20,000 American harvest hands went to Canada to aid in the grain harvest. Nearly half as many Canadians dug potatoes in Maine, under an agreement between the two Governments.

John D. Rockefeller has withdrawn his original stipulation that $2,000,000 of the Rockefeller Foundation should be spent as he directed, and has given free rein to the officers to spend its funds as they think best for the benefit of war's sufferers.

A contractor for a big San Francisco building had an expensive strike on his hands because two loads of lumber from a union mill had not been marked with the union label. The striking carpenters demanded that it be sent back to the mill and properly marked. This was done.

Charles Dudley Malone has resigned the position of Collector of the Port of New York, which pays $12,000 a year, as a protest against President Wilson's treatment of the suffragette question. Mr. Malone states that he has been unable to fulfill his pre-election promises made on behalf of the President.

A California farmer who, after being urged to raise more crops, planted 125 acres of cabbages, and had to plow them into the ground because there was no market, says that "a farmer who doesn't take some advice from the Agricultural College is a fool, but the farmer who takes all his advice from them is a darned fool."

A famous writer on "Prosperity" recently died insolvent in Washington, D. C. This is a corollary to the case of "Success," a monthly "magazine of inspiration," formerly published in New York. When it ceased publication it had liabilities for several hundred thousand dollars.

Edsel Ford, son of Henry Ford, the multi-millionair automobile manufacturer, was examined by a Detroit draft board and it was announced he passed the physical tests. Ford claimed exemption on industrial grounds. He is one of the officers of his father's automobile company, which is now working on orders for the Red Cross.

For the fifth time since the war started the United States Steel Corporation has announced an increase of 10 per cent in the pay of the employees of its subsidiary companies. The advance went into effect October 1, 1917, and affected approximately 270,000 workmen. The increase means an addition to the annual payroll of the Steel Corporation of approximately $30,000,000.

Theodore Roosevelt has joined the staff of the Kanasas City Star. He assumed his duties by appearing at the desk of said newspaper October 1, but as the "Colonel" prefers to remain at his home in Oyster Bay, Long Island, it was arranged that he in future should send his comments on current events daily by wire to Kansas City.

The American Club

The annual meeting of the American Club of Shanghai took place October 17 when a very encouraging report of the first year's working was presented by the chairman, Mr. F. W. Sutterle, who was re-elected to the post of President. Dr. W. T. Findley was elected Vice-President and the following were chosen the committee: Messrs. W. A. Adams, T. F. Cobbs, W. S. Fleming, H. O. Hashagen, L. Jacob, C. L. Seitz and C. H. Webb, with the President and Vice-President serving as ex-officio members.

Srinivas R. Wagel Absolved of Complictiy in Hindu Plot.

Srinivas R. Wagel, a Hindu and a well-known writer in New York city has, according to the New York Evening Post of Aug. 31, been honorably freed of the charge that he was connected with a plot to ship arms to India for the purpose of starting a revolt against British rule. Mr. Wagel, who was formerly financial editor of the North China Daily News, was arrested in New York July 11 following his indictment in San Francisco by United States authorities, who had investigated the plot. In releasing Mr. Wagel, as a result of the dismissal of the indictment against him, United States Commissioner Clarence H. Hitchcock, according to the Evening Post, stated that he felt satisfied that such a man as Mr. Wagel could have had no connection with a plot against either the American or the British Governments, and that he was glad to discharge him.

Mr. Wagel has many friends in Shanghai, who will be glad to hear this news. He has written articles in American papers on abuses in connection with British rule in India, and this has estranged a few of his former friends in Shanghai with "small minds." But the substantial citizens of all countries recognize the merit of a courageous man, and accord to him, as a native of India, at least the same privilege as is enjoyed by some of the greatest minds in the British Empire, namely that of criticizing the abuses that undoubtedly have grown up in the administration of India. But that is a long way from being guilty of attempting to shake off British rule by secret and dishonorable means.

Art Smith's Flying Exhibition Illustrates a Certain Shanghai Penchant.

Art Smith, the well-known American aviator, duly appeared in Shanghai as per announcement, and treated the population of Shanghai to several exhibitions of his prowess. At a distance of from two to four thousand feet he performed evolutions of so thrilling a character as to make even the spectator dizzy. On one of his flights he was accompanied by Mr. E. Gibbs, of the Amos Bird Co., who has had previous aerial experiences in America. Mr. Smith has in the meantime left for America where he will join the Aviation Corps of the U. S. Army.

In connection with this exhibiton, it is pertinent to point out that although nearly all of Shanghai turned out to see it, a very small percentage paid, as they ought to have, for the privilege. This penchant of the Shanghai public to get something for nothing is characteristic, and is to be noted, for instance, in connection with newspapers and magazines. It is not an uncommon sight to see, in hotels and Clubs, several persons crowding around the news table waiting for their turn to read. The people who do this are usually moneyed men. In America even the poorest day laborer is in the habit of paying for the reading matter which provides his mental provender.

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Men and Events

J. W. Rice, a member of the American Bar, has returned to Shanghai after a year or more spent in America.

Mr. Wu Chao-chu, son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, has accepted the office of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Canton government.

John B. Chevalier, formerly of the Standard Oil Company's China staff, joined the Aviation section of U. S. Signal Corps at Boston, August 29.

Thus the Kansas City Star: Here is ocular proof that America, at least, is safe for democracy. A colonel in uniform was seen eating with his knife at the Union Station yesterday.

If China really wants to give fifty thousand men toward the prosecution of the war, we can easily use that number for the purpose of washing the dirty linen of democracy.—*Dallas (Texas) News.*

C. Rousse, Postal Commissioner at Shanghai for the past four years, has been promoted to the position of chief secretary to the Inspector General of Posts at Peking.

Dr. Frederick Starr of the Chicago University passed through Seoul (Korea) last week enroute to the Diamond Mountain where he is spending the greater part of a month.

A Japanese professor named Kuriagawa, recently returned from abroad, gives his views in the Osaka Asahi newspaper. He says that the United States is ruled by money, mobs, and women.

J. B. Patton, who is engaged in the lace business in New York, accompanied by Mrs. Patton, reached Yokohama from America October 8 on an extensive business trip in the Far East.

Mrs. C. E. Yeater of Sedalia, Mo., accompanied by her two daughters, arrived last week in Manila where Mr. Yeater recently took up the office of Vice-Governor of the Philippines.

Dean Walter Williams of the Missouri University School of Journalism has been invited to deliver a series of addresses in the cities of Great Britain upon "America and War." Mr. Williams has twice visited the Far East.

The Rev. C. E. Patton of Canton, China, will address the American Song Service at the Palace Hotel at 4:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, October 21. The service will be held in the assembly room on the fifth floor of the hotel.

The Chinese residents at Singapore contributed a sum of $1,000,000 to the Canton Military Government through a Hongkong bank. Dr. Sun, generalissimo of the Government, sent a representative to take delivery of the "generous" donation.

The freakiest incident of the recent typhoon in Japan occurred on the coast of the Boshu district (Chiba) where six whales, each more than twenty feet long, were found floating in a flooded rice field at Kanbemura. The whales were caught by the peasants.

The Shanghai Waterworks in recent correspondence with the Shanghai Municipal Council reiterates its claim for the exclusive right to lay mains on roads within the Municipal jurisdiction. The Council, however, maintains its former position and denies any monopoly of any kind whatever to the Waterworks Co.

R. B. Nichols, of the American Trading Company, and Miss Rachel James, daughter of the Rev. E. James, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Nanking, were married October 12 at the Chapel, West Gate, Nanking by the Rev. R. C. Beebe, of the Methodist Mission in Shanghai. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols are spending a fortnight's wedding trip in Japan.

Captain Harold D. MacLachlan of the U. S. Marine Corps at Manila and a resident of Buffalo, N.Y., was married October 3, at the American Consulate-General, Yokohama, to Miss Dorothy Chapin of New York City. Vice-Consul Henry B. Hitchcock officiated. The bride arrived at Yokohama on the Tenyo Maru, accompanied by her mother.

The cotton godowns of the Oriental Cotton Spinning Co. in Yangtzepoo road, Shanghai, were entirely destroyed by fire early last Sunday morning. The China paper mill on the same side of the road was undamaged, but the burning cotton set fire to some sheds where a considerable stock of paper goods was damaged by the water which was used to keep the fire from spreading.

Marquis Okuma has recently advertised in the Japanese papers that because of his health he has severed his relations with the Shin Nihon, or New Japan Magazine, over which he has been the supervisor since its start. His advertisement appeared in all the principal Japanese papers of Tokio, under the name of his steward, as is customary with Japanese noblemen.

Since the U.S. Congress convened in extraordinary session last April upon the outbreak of the war it has placed at the disposal of the Government seventeen billions of dollars and has authorized contracts for about two and one-half billions more. Most of the money was for war purposes including seven billions for loans to those associated with America in the war.

The attention of the British Supreme Court at Shanghai was occupied for several days during the week in the hearing of an action brought by I. R. Michael against the Shanghai Stock Exchange to compel it to reinstate him. The Stock Exchange expelled Mr. Michael several years ago after he had failed to live up to agreements made in connection with the rubber "boom"settlement.

On August 30 President Wilson approved the exemption from military service of hospital internes and medical students who have been more than a year in college, provided they join the enlisted reserve corps. At the same time, the President approved the exemption of all "real" farmers from until October 1, when it is believed the heavy farm work for the year would be completed.

The American Song Service will continue as an organization, and the usual service will be held tomorrow at the Palace Hotel at 4; 30 o'clock. The matter of amalgamating with the Union Church was discussed at a business meeting following the regular service last Sunday afternoon, at which it was decided, for the present, not to accept the invitation which had been extended by the Union Church committee.

A Japanese correspondent at the time of the arrival of the Dutch ship which had Admiral von Hintze, former German Ambassador to China, on board, sent a telegram to several Tokio newspapers giving alleged details of an interview with the Admiral, although communication between ship and shore had been prohibited. Tried first in the Nagasaki District Court, the correspondent was sentenced to six months imprisonment, but on appeal the sentence was reduced to a fine of two hundred yen.

A campaign to raise G. $35,000,000 to support the war work of the American Young Men's Christian Association was launched in New York last month to meet the cost of maintaining the work of Y. M. C. A. centres until July 1, 1918, not only in the camps and cantonments of the United States, but also on the various fronts of Europe. The desired funds will also provide for the American workers with the armies in British East Africa, Egypt, Palestine, and Mesopatamia, and the association secretaries who are serving in prison camps in the allied countries all the way from England to Turkestan. In America the money will cover the work in 394 buildings and in 116 tents that are being maintained in camps and naval stations of the United States Government.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gallagher of San Francisco arrived in Yokohama recently on their way to Shanghai and will arrive in Shanghai shortly. Mr. Gallagher is general representative in the Far East for

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IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

WALTER A. MITCHELL, Petitioner vs. MARGARET ETHELWYN SNOW MITCHELL, Respondent	Cause No. 603 Civil No. 200 SUMMONS TO ANSWER Filed at Shanghai August 1, 1917. EARL B. ROSE, Clerk.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to the Marshal of the United States Court for China,——
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this summons to answer and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant

Margaret Ethelwyn Snow Mitchell

Action for Divorce

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court, and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file her written answer hereto on oath.

(SEAL)

Witness the Honorable CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge, of the United States Court for China at Shanghai, China, this 1st day of August, 1917.

EARL B. ROSE, Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

First Publication
October 20, 1917.

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United States Steel Products Company. The Japan Advertiser mentions that Mr. Gallagher's family for three generations have successively made wedding trips to the Far East. Mrs. Joseph Steele, grandmother of Mrs. Gallagher, visited Japan more than a half century ago on her honeymoon with Captain Steele. She was the first American woman to visit Japan after Commodore Perry's opening of the country to foreign intercourse. About thirty-five years ago the son of Captain and Mrs. Steele came to the East with his bride. The second Mrs. Steele lived in Japan for about eighteen months, during which time she gave birth to a son in the United States Embassy. The last episode of this romantic story was enacted six years ago when Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher came to Japan on their honeymoon.

Wednesday, October 24, having been set aside by the President of the United States as Liberty Day, Consul-General Sammons announces that the Consulate-General at Shanghai will be closed for public business for that day and that as far as practicable every suitable effort will be made to carry out the President's admonition to give the fullest measure of financial support to the Liberty Loan. The program for the celebration has not been completed, but it will at least include a tiffin, at which speeches will be made in support of a large subscription to the American Liberty Loan which is now open for subscriptions on the part of Americans living in China. Arrangements have been made at the International Banking Corporation, whereby bonds in amounts of Gold $50, $100, $500, and $1,000 may be purchased either for cash, or with an initial payment of 20 percent down and the rest in six monthly installments. This plan of payment may be followed on bonds of all denominations except those for $50 which must be paid for in cash.

Modern Chinese Department Store in Shanghai

The new department store, said to be the largest and most complete store of the kind in the Orient that has been under construction by the Sincere Company, Limited, of Hongkong, opened for business in Shanghai, today. The new store occupies a new five-storey building on Nanking Road. Together with the Oriental Hotel, also newly constructed and owned by the same company, the buildings occupy an entire block in the central part of the city. Four floors of the building will be utilized for the business of the store, the fifth floor being converted into a roof garden and tea rooms for patrons. The ground floor will be given over to the food departments, containing full stocks of canned goods, confectionery, druggist sundries and medical supplies, stationery, millinery, hardware and kitchenware. On the first floor are silk, woolen and cotton goods, haberdashery, millinery, tailoring, shoe departments and jewelry, antiques, curios, chinaware, porcelains, and electrical fittings. A music room also appears on this floor, together with toys and sporting goods. The fourth floor is devoted to household furniture and furnishings, art craft goods and the general offices of the firm. The store will employ about 500 persons, and will be managed in a thoroughly up-to-date and modern manner. The Oriental Hotel adjoining the building is also modern in every way, with complete sanitary fittings. The entire business is Chinese owned and is managed by Mr. Wong Chee, formerly connected with the Company's department store at Hongkong.

Notes from Great Britain

Eighteen young women, most of them soldiers' wives, were bound over at Athlone petty sessions to keep the peace for having attacked with brick, stones, and bottles, parties of Sinn Feiners who were going to a meeting. One of the women said it was hard for people who had those belonging to them dying on the battlefield to see Sinn Feiners going by with insulting flags.

John P. F. Fletcher, a Quaker, has been sentenced to two years hard labour for refusing to handle a rifle at Whitley Bay, Northumberland. He was one of the five members of the executive committee of the No-Conscription Fellowship who went to prison for publishing a pamphlet entitled "Repeal the Act."

A representative of the Irish Department of Agriculture visited a number of farms in County Roscommon recently and took possession of them on behalf of the Department on the ground that the owners had not complied with the tillage order. In all, 1,682 acres in the occupation of six persons, were seized.

Fines varying from £2 to £15 were inflicted at Liverpool last month for offences under the "sugar for jam" Order. Some of the defendants pleaded they thought the expression "home-grown fruit" meant English fruit.

At North London Police Court, Emily Kentish was ordered to pay 31s. fine and costs for refusing to show her season ticket when travelling on the North London Railway. It was stated that one day she struck the ticket-collector in the face, and the next day said: —"If I were a man I would punch your monkey-looking face."

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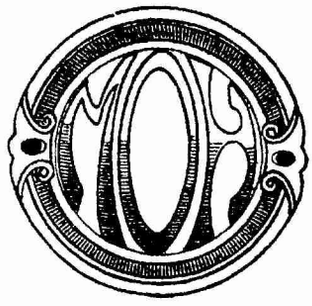

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STRUCTURAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES.

A School for Japanese Political Agents near Shanghai

The following paragraph appears in an article "China's Future, a Life and Death Matter to Japan," contributed to Collier's Weekly by Richard Washburn Child.

While Motono, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs, announces a policy of non-interference in China, there exists near Shanghai, built with money taken from China for indemnities, a Japanese college called Tung Wen, attended by more than 200 Japanese youths selected in Japan. The institution has graduated nearly 2,000 Japanese, and it is called a commercial college. My attention having been directed to it by a Britisher in the secret service, who pointed out to me that it was in fact a school for Japanese political agents in China. I took a photographer and paid the school a visit. My appearance created something of a sensation. A thousand naive questions were asked me, most of which concerned the source of my interest and of my information about the school. I felt I was stepping on to a hidden nest of eggs. Later, when I went to Japan, I went to the bureau of the government which conducts commercial schools. Tung Wen was not on the list, they said; it must be under a different department! It is well-known in China that Japanese can and do grow pig-tails, assume Chinese dress, and, by pretending to come from a province where the dialect is different, pass for natives. "Oh, yes," said a police official in one of the foreign concessions. "We occasionally pick up one of them. And the only way one can tell their true nationality is by the callous place between the big and middle toes made by their formerly wearing the geta, the Japanese footwear which jams a split stocking and a cord between these toes."

One of Dr. W.H. Macklin's Exploits.

The fame of Dr. W. H. Macklin of Nanking University, spreads further day by day. Dr. Macklin is one of the most pronounced Single Tax advocates in China and several years ago made a lecture tour of Australia. His religious views are also notable. In reply to an enquirer a year or so ago who asked "Was Jesus an anarchist?" he replied: "Jesus taught idealistic anarchy." The following note appears in a recent issue of the Christian Herald, from the pen of Maynard Owen Williams.

The one man who made Chang Hsun do as he wanted him to was one of the missionaries who greatly reduced the bloodshed in the last two Nanking revolutions. Dr. W. E. Macklin, Dr. N. W. Brown and others were doing Red Cross work during the fighting and were acting as go-betweens to arrange terms among the generals who were attacking or defending the city.

Dr. Macklin, who has the confidence of the Chinese to a remarkable degree and who knows their life and literature very well, sought the assurance of Chang Hsun that looting and violence would not be allowed. The promise was given. But it was not kept. Very indignant, Dr. Macklin rode out to confer with the ignorant but forcefel war lord. Chang Hsun swore that it was not his men who were looting, and testified that his men were honest. While the two were parleying, the horse which Dr. Macklin had ridden, and which had been furnished him by the man who later stole the rolling stock of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, was stolen, right in the camp of Chang Hsun. His headquarters were heavily guarded and the excuse that some robbers must have taken the horse did not go down.

"Not a man can leave this place without the password," said the intrepid doctor to the arrogant war lord: "yet my horse, or rather your horse, has been taken while we have been standing here. That horse must be brought back before I leave." The horse soon returned, a small boy being blamed for the deed in order to "save face" for Chang Hsun. But so evidently was he caught that Dr. Macklin pushed the matter of looting with him, and from that time on the looting ceased.

Why the Girls Living Near U. S. Army Posts Are Happy

The Kansas City Star's correspondent at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, contributed the following to his paper under date of August 27.

The girls living near the post here are happy. They now can wear their fancy silk hose, their evening gowns and their evening slippers without the ever present menace of a submarine, waiting to tear their clothing and attack their ankles.

The War Department has decreed there is to be no more cavalry. That means there will be no more spurs. And spurs are the bane of a pretty girl's life, especially a girl who lives within a radius of any army post, and these days there aren't very many girls who don't. Not that the girls have moved closer to the army posts, but there are more posts.

There are also more soldiers and more officers, but very few of them wear spurs. There probably won't be a dozen cavalry regiments in the country when the War Department finishes with them.

Mr. Thwing Says Opium is Being Cultivated in Korea

Mr. E. W. Thwing, Secretary of the International Reform Bureau, recently returned from a tour through Korea, investigating morphine and opium conditions. The fact that he had published a report was considered of sufficient importance to the Peking correspondent of the principal British newspaper in China to be worthy of a telegram. In this said telegram Mr. Thwing was described as the "notorious anti-opium crusader" (probably because some years ago Mr. Thwing in issuing a pamphlet on Opium in India referred to King George as the "Opium King"). Mr. Thwing's report appears in the Peking Gazette as follows:

This Spring I heard rumors that Opium was being grown in Korea to be sold to the Chinese. I could not find out as to the truth of the report. After all that China has accomplished it did not seem possible that Japan would begin the cultivation of this drug which has become an International danger. I went to Korea again this summer to make investigations. The report proved too true. I met Koreans who had seen it growing. One missionary counted thirteen fields of growing opium poppy in his district. I was told that Japanese officials had provided the seeds and had encouraged the Koreans to plant Opium, saying that they could make much money.

If this should continue in Korea it will bring great disaster to China as Japan is now the leading power in the Far East. In the end it will greatly hurt Japan. I went to the capital and had an interview with the responsible Japanese officials there and tried to show them the ruin that would come from this new policy. They said that the government was very strict in regard to the sale and use of Opium in Korea and they gave me copies of the Anti-opium laws. They said that Opium was still needed for medicine, that Persia and Turkey still produced it and in China it was still planted, the Chinese wanted it and it was bringing high prices.

They seemed somewhat ashamed when I explained how hard China had worked to suppress it, and in spite of revolutions and a weak government had accomplished wonders. Japan with a strong central government could easily put down this evil, as well as that of Morphia which also is doing so much harm. They said that the Opium cultivation would *only be permitted for a short time*, probably only in this one province of Hwang Hai Do where the new regulation had come into force this April, allowing the cultivation of Opium. (Just following the final closing of the Opium Shops in Shanghai.)

This new cultivation of Opium in Korea, by Japan, may undo much of the work accomplished in China unless this dangerous experiment is soon ended. Here is a new Anti-opium campaign needed. The public opinion of the world must speak. The best people of Japan and Korea must be aroused to this danger.

American Export Houses Find Russian Orders Hard to Deliver.

The principal difficulty which American export houses who deal with Russia, are having is to find a Russian port through which the goods may be entered at the present time. Vladivostok is now closed to all shipments, Government and private, except locomotives, cars and three-inch shells. Some goods are being received at Vladivostok for local use only, but before such merchandise can be shipped the Russian Commercial Attache at New York must be advised by the Russian Collector of the Port at Vladivostok that such goods are for local use only at Vladivostok. Archangel, the great White Sea port, is now open for both private and Government shipments, but will be closed by ice about Nov. 1. Government shipments to Russia going through Archangel require a permit from the Minister of War, and private shipments require a permit from the Russian Minister of Commerce. In addition to securing these permits, however, it is also necessary to submit applications for shipping space on vessels going to Archangel to the Department of Russian Private Industry and Commerce of the Russian Supply Commission, Room 1610, Flatiron Building, New York City.

After Nov. 1 when Archangel will be closed by the ice, shipments will be received at Kola. For Kola the same regulations govern as for Archangel. It is expected that the new railway from Kola to Petrograd will be completed by Nov. 1. "A considerable quantity of goods has in the past been shipped to Russia through Sweden. For shipments going this way, however, it is now necessary to obtain a permit from the Russian Minister of Commerce, and also letters of assurance (navicerts) from the British Embassy at Washington. "As it is most difficult at present to ship to Russia via Scandinavia, there remains but one other route for goods going to Russia, and that is via the Obi and Yenisei Rivers in Siberia. The route was established several years ago by the Siberian Steamship Company of Christiania, Norway, under the leadership of Jonas Lied. The steamers reach the mouths of these rivers after rounding the northern coast of Scandinavia and Russia and passing through the Kara Sea. At the mouths of the rivers the steamers are met by barges, which carry the goods to and from the interior of Siberia. While no permits of any kind are required for shipments going in this way, it is an extremely hazardous route, on account of arctic ice floes, and is only open for a few months in the year. It is further understood that most of the space on the steamers on this route is taken up by the Siberian Steamship Company for its own consignments.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha Boats Ready for Russian Service

Negotiations are now going on between America and Japan in connection with a large shipment of war supplies from New York to Vladivostok, and it is understood that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will be requested by the Japanese government to carry these shipments. The freight rate for these munition shipments will be fixed at between G. $25 and $30 per ton. Complying with the demand of the British Government, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has already carried 110,000 tons of war supplies from New York to Vladivostok during April and September this year at the freight rates above mentioned. Although the freight rates are lower in America than in Japan, the Washington Government will eventually conclude contracts to carry these shipments at the freight rates above stated.

Japanese Tramp Ships

There were three hundred and eight Japanese tramp ships, aggregating 805,405 tons, at the end of September, according to an investigation by the Department of Communications. Of these, fifty are under foreign charter, including twelve to Britain, eight to Italy, five to France, twenty to America and five to other foreign countries. Because of the new shipping law the Japanese authorities desire to know where these ships are now, but owing to the fact that most of them are subchartered, it will take some time before the officials can determine their exact location.

Discoveries of Chromite

Discovery of chromite in Oregon and California added 47,000 tons to the total output of this mineral in the U. S. for 1916. Prior to this discovery the U. S. depended upon Rhodesia, New Caledonia, Turkey and Greece for the main quantity of chromite used. It is expected that further development of mines in Pacific States will greatly increase the output, and that this year's total mined will show a decided advancement over that of last year.

Women's Work

Y. W. C. A. Work in China Grows Rapidly

Twelve years ago a secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association in the United States in conversation with a missionary from China, then on furlough, told her that she was soon sailing for China to be one of three American women to do pioneer Association work among Chinese women. The missionary was sympathetic to the idea but replied to the secretary that she was ahead of her time, that undoubtedly such an organization as the Young Women's Christian Association would in years to come be needed in China, but that day was quite far in future. The secretary replied, that given a choice, she would prefer to be ahead of time rather than behind, and came on to China, as did also a goodly number of co-workers.

Four years ago, the above mentioned secretary was approached by this same missionary who came with the request that a Young Women's Christian Association be organized at once in the interior city in which she lived. When told that it would be sometime before the necessary additional staff could be obtained to initiate work of this kind in such a distant city, she intimated that an Association would need to move forward very rapidly in order to keep abreast of the times in China.

And so it has come about that in 1917 conditions have developed far beyond the time when there was a possible opening in progressive comopolitan Shanghai, and to-day the National Committee is continually embarrassed because of the difficulty of getting sent from the home lands, trained and experienced secretaries fast enough to meet the demands coming from cities all through China—even from far away Chengtu in Sze-chuen Province.

The Young Women's Christian Association came to China on the invitation of the missionary body and goes into new centers only in answer to requests coming from representative missionary groups in those cities. This means that there is splendid cooperation on the part of all Christian agencies in this undertaking for women, which results in much larger things than would otherwise be possible.

The policy of the National Committee has been to build solid foundations rather than do more extensive work, so there are city Associations only in Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking and Canton, with student branches in more than sixty educational institutions. Nine other large cities, mostly capitals, are on a waiting list, and with the large increase in staff, this year, the Association hopes to extend into all of these other centers.

American Women in Shanghai Will Do Actual Bandage Work

Complete specifications covering the making of bandages and all kinds of hospital supplies, were received this week by the American War Relief Association of Shanghai from the headquarters of the American Red Cross at Washington, D. C. The work of making supplies will now go forward without delay, according to Mrs. P. L. Bryant, corresponding secretary of the association. A meeting was held during the week at which committees were selected to supervise the manufacture of supplies, which is now going forward at the rooms of the association at 18 B. Kiangse Road in the Fearon-Daniel building. According to the plans adopted, a member of the organizations will serve each day at the work rooms to oversee the operations.

American Woman's Club

The Study Club division of the American Woman's Club announces the following programme:

GREAT FICTION

Date: Tuesday, October, 23, at 10. a.m.
Place: Mrs. Cabeldu, Kalee Hotel.
Subject: "The Scarlet Letter."
Mrs. McCoy, Chairman.

WOMEN OF THE ORIENT

Date: Thursday, October 25, at 10. a.m.
Place: Mrs. Bryant, 5 Jinkee Road.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Japan at the Moment

From the North China Daily News (Shanghai)

In many respects Japan resembles Germany. During her long feudal era which ended only in 1867, she was accustomed to an amount of governmental interference which far transcended anything England ever knew even in the days of her sumptuary laws. Not only were the homes, the clothing, the occupations, and the religious observances of the people strictly regulated, but their very manner of movement was ordained. Obedience was the one national virtue. Now there are opposition parties in Parliament, whose main object is to turn out the Government and capture its power—pay included. In the recent election there was even a Socialist candidate—one only—who polled 24 votes! Sensational politics at the moment, however, have taken diplomatic form. That is one of the results of the war, and the focus of operation is America. Perhaps it would be more correct to say foci, for, as in the case of a great magnet, there are two lines of force circulating between two poles, named in this case Washington and Tokio. Bans form but a portion of the matter under discussion, though they cover gold, silver, and worse still, steel. Probably the greatest topic of all is China, and certain other Pacific subjects that might lead to war. For there is no doubt whatever regarding the fundamental difference that the war has made between the parties concerned, and it is but wisdom to take stock of new conditions, before they have had time to make ruts leading to undesirable termini.

Socially Japan is experiencing such an upheaval as she has never seen before. That, also, is partly due to the war and the prosperity that has come with it.

Land Tenure in the Straits Settlements

From The Straits Times (Singapore)

One thing we may emphasise. There has been no legislation against the Japanese by the British, except in the same degree as there has been legislation against the American. But suppose this question of land comes up again, as it almost certainly will when the war is over, do the Japanese think that they will be able to put in a

sound claim to take leases of land in British possessions if they deny to all foreigners, including, of course, British Europeans, the right to take up land in Japan? If we have to legislate afresh, may we not make something like this the basis of our new laws: Foreigners shall have no greater rights with reference to the acquisition of land in British possessions than are granted to British subjects in the countries to which such foreigners belong." If that basis were adopted, we imagine that the American would be entitled to far greater consideration than the Japanese. There are, of course, many other points in the articles upon which we have commented, but the main thing to bear in mind is that a very big factor in all international relations is reciprocity. Put bluntly, as long as Japan refuses property-holding rights to British subjects in Japan her people cannot press demands for property in British possessions. The Japanese are the youngest of all the nations in a western sense, and much has to be forgiven to them. Their best friends will counsel them to do unto others as they would be done by, and we emphasise that advice. If they ignore it they will find themselves faced by obstacles fatal to all the fair prospects that British sympathy has helped to create.

The "Inviolability" of Contract in Japan

From The Far East (Tokio)

A remarkable situation appears to have arisen between the Home Office authorities and the proprietors of the Imperial Hotel, Tokio. Some years ago the latter acquired the site of the official residence of the Home Minister, facing Hibiya Park, with the object of erecting thereon the long-projected new Imperial Hotel. In the contract it was agreed that the hotel should pay Y200,000 for the construction of a new official residence, which building is now under construction. But in the meantime costs of materials have risen enormously, and it is reported that last month an official of the Home Office visited Mr. Hayashi, managing director of the Imperial Hotel, and asked that the hotel pay Y150,000 in addition to the sum originally stipulated, in order to cover the increased cost of the new official residence. In the negotiations ensuing it is alleged that the official laid it down that the present authorities cannot be bound by contracts entered into by a preceding Government—a startling theory, in truth! The hotel management is ready to take the case to the Courts, but a settlement will be arrived at without resort to this serious device, for judgement, following precedent, would inevitably go against the private parties, according to a recent ruling that the Government is above the law. There may be room for negotiation in regard to the increased cost of materials—it is the official dictum that the present Government is not responsible for the acts of its predecessors that deserves serious notice. There was a time, not so long ago, when such an attitude would not be questioned—it was an official decision, and that was enough. We find it hard to believe that the Home Office officials have made such a claim, to-day, but it appears in all its nakedness in the public press, and has not been corrected.

China Borrows Japanese Money to Buy Arms in Japan

From the Peking Gazette

It looks as if China is now voluntarily giving to Japan what even Yuan Shih-kai fought and struggled to retain with the help of Chinese and foreign public opinion in connection with the infamous Japanese *demarche* of Jannary 1916. According to a Japanese report, an understanding has been arrived at between China and Japan regarding the unification of arms and ammunition in the Chinese army, and a loan will be made to China for the purchase of Japanese arms and ammunition for this purpose. In other words China is planning to replace all arms purchased from Germany and other countries with those bought from Japan and in future Japan will become the sole supplier of the Chinese army so far as arms, etc. are concerned.

It may be remembered that among the Twenty-one demands was one relating to the reorganisation of Chinese arsenals under Japanese supervision and the use of arms and ammunition of the same pattern and calibre as those in the Japanese army. This was rejected as an exceedingly dangerous step, detrimental to the future safety of China. Now however China is reported to be willing to allow Japan to bring about the same aim although in a different form.

What is of equally grave importance, however, is the reported negotiations for a loan of thirty million dollars by Hsu Shu-cheng, Vice-Minister of War. Hsu's proposal is that a special army should be raised to strengthen the hands of the Central Government (Premier Tuan Chi-jui) by converting the model corps into a model army, supplemented by new drafts. The new army is to be not less than three divisions in strength, probably four. It is this army that Hsu Shu-cheng intends to equip with latest guns and war weapons purchased from Japan, and is now negotiating a loan for the same.

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In the Field of Business and Finance

How Interest Rates are Determined

BY GREGORY WELLS

EVERY depositor who brings money to a bank—this is particularly true of savings banks, where actual cash is usually deposited—wants to be assured of two things: First, that his money will be there when he wants it, and secondly that it will draw interest while in the bank's custody. As to the first item—the safety of the principal—the bank's own standing must be judged. But everybody knows that a dollar carefully locked up in a bank vault won't turn into a dollar and four cents or a dollar and six cents, no matter if it stays there till kingdom come. The only way a dollar can earn money is by being used. Borrowed by a builder to help put up a house, or by a manufacturer to extend his plant, or a merchant to tide over a period of poor collections, the dollar does a useful work in the world for which it is entitled to remuneration. This remuneration is paid by the builder or the manufacturer or the merchant in the form of interest to the bank. Now what determines the rate of interest?

Let us see. Before the bank could lend out its credit or its money it had to induce the man with surplus cash on hand to make a deposit. The inducement was in the form of interest promised to the depositor. Plenty of surplus cash means that less inducement is necessary, consequently interest rates will be lower. As another consequence, the manufacturer who comes along looking for funds to use in his business will receive the benefit in a lower rate for borrowed money than he would otherwise have to pay.

That is all there is to the chain of borrowing and lending. Now let us note what happens when the depositing public demands higher and higher interest on its money. Two things are possible: Either those who want to borrow will have to pay an increased rate for their accommodation, thus putting an unfair drag on legitimate business, or the bank in its frantic endeavor to earn enough to cover the interest rate demanded by depositors, plus running expenses, will be tempted to invest its funds (some of which belong to stockholders but the great bulk to depositors) in questionable enterprises ready to give the bank a high return because of the risk involved. And once a banking institution begins to take chances with its depositors' money, because of extra profit gained through doubtful or speculative ventures, the foundations of its stabiltiy commence to be undermined.

It must be obvious that if the public's pursuit of the "six per cent." is not to lead to financial disaster there must besome common ground of understanding. This can lie only in a realization of the simple fact that plentiful money and low interest rates go together; and that where there is not enough business in a community to produce currency in ample volume, interest rates are bound to be high. To this proposition the man in the street might object that if banks would be more liberal about lending money, there would be more business. In practice, however, the objection does not hold water because experience proves that the highest interest rates prevail in the newest and least developed sections of the country; that is to say, in those sections where commercial enterprise has not yet taken hold on a scale large enough to develop the business life that gives the necessary impetus to the establishment of financial facilities.

Stated in its baldest terms, it is that the man in the street, and not the banker, fixes the rate of interest prevailing in any community. It may seem like a rank paradox, but it is nevertheless a fact that the business man who complains because he has to pay a high rate to his bank for borrowed money has only himself and his friends to thank. Why? because bankers do not lend their own money; they lend their credit and other people's money. That is a basic fact about banking which, once grasped, will remove some of the misunderstanding and mystery with which tradition has surrounded this particular business.

Let us clear away an illusion about borrowing and lending. There is a popular impression that a bank receives a customer's deposit first and lends part of it out afterward. This is not strictly true. When a bank "makes a loan" what it really does is to extend its credit. The usual process is to enter the amount of the loan to the customer's credit, to be checked out as required. Thus the loan automatically creates a deposit. Against this deposit the bank is required by law to keep a certain percentage of cash reserve either in its own vault or in the vault of some other legally designated institution, to meet current withdrawals. It will thus be seen that in reality the bank's cash on hand measures its loaning power and it is necessary to preserve the proper balance between the two. This is particularly true of banks doing a commercial business, where the deposits of actual cash are but a small proportion of the total. Nevertheless the cash deposits are highly important, because they in turn measure the degree of confidence in which the bank is held as well as the volume of surplus currency in circulation.—*The N. Y. Financier.*

Rubber and Tin in the Straits Settlements

The Chairman in the course of his speech at the half yearly meeting of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce held last month, said: The development in the local rubber market has been enormous. In view of the must excellent statistics which are kept by the Rubber Association I shall not inflict figures upon you, but one outstanding feature is that while last year—1916—showed an increase of 25 per cent, in the quantity of rubber sold at our auctions, over the total quantity for the four years 1912-15, half of this year—1917 to June 30—equalled the whole quantity dealt with at the auctions during the four years 1912-15. The total quantity dealt with to date during the current year already exceeds 1916. Singapore is now "facile princeps" the rubber plantation market of the world. The reason of course is that the leading European plantations, which formerly sent their output to London, can no longer do so owing to freight space restrictions, and that America, buying here, seems able to absorb all supplies except such as have to go forward to the U.K. for national war needs there.

The price of tin rose pronouncedly during the half-year and remains high. This trade has been greatly inconvenienced by permit difficulty and restriction of freight space, and the accumulations pending permit and steamers have often been excessive. Netherlands India tin has been selling in Java at the equivalent of £20 per ton over Straits, because exports from there have not required permits.

Japan's Grip on Manchurian Trade.

Japan's trade with Manchuria has made such great progress that an effort is being made by the Japanese business community at Dairen and other places to secure the appointment of Japanese to the posts of Customs Commissioners at Newchwang and Antung, according to the L. and C. Express. In the latest returns of direct foreign trade at the Custom houses in South Manchuria, Japan's share is rated at 98 per cent at Antung, 76 per cent at Dairen, and 62 per cent. at Newchwang. The major part of the goods passing through the Customs hands at these ports consists of those to and from Japan, and the bulk of the tradesmen interested are Japanese. Moreover, it is pointed out that between Great Britain and China there is an agreement to the effect that so long as Great Britain retains its superior position in the trade with China the Inspector-General of Customs shall be a British official. It is urged, therefore, that it is proper for a Custom House in China to have a Commissioner of the particular nationality that may claim the largest share of trade at that port. It is an ingenious argument, and it will be interesting to see what effect these representations will have upon the Japanese Premier and other Ministers to whom they have been addressed at the instance of the Dairen Chamber of Commerce.

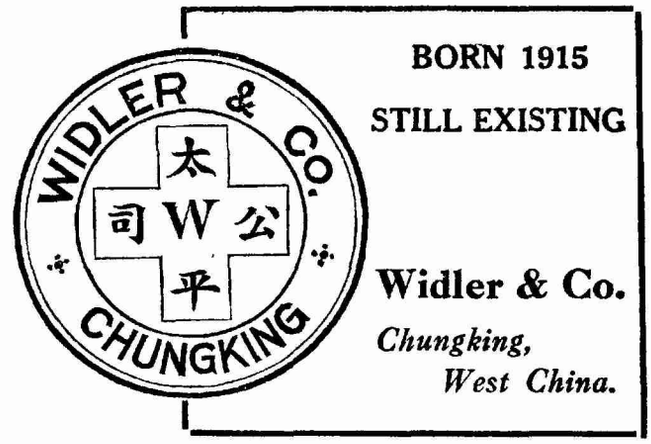
Japanese Ship Yards Cut Down Operations

Fearing there is small chance of satisfactorily settling the steel embargo issue in Washington, leading shipbuilding yards in Japan, which have hitherto been obtaining the greater part of their steel and iron from America, are now gradually curtailing their work on account of the shortage of available materials. Notwithstanding the efforts of Viscount Ishii, the belief seems to prevail that Japan will be unable to secure steel in large enough quantities to carry out her original shipbuilding program.

As there is no way in which Japan can obtain steel except from America the leading shipbuilding firms are feeling a considerable handicap in their industry. With 18,000 workmen directly engaged in shipbuilding and an additional 13,000 employed in various other accessory departments, it is a grave problem before the board of directors of the Kawasaki Dock Company of Kobe, Japan's foremost shipbuilding firm, how to keep all these workmen in employment until the country will be able to obtain steel either by diplomatic steps or by producing this much needed material at home.

Several steel mills have been newly established and a number of others already existing have extended their plants in an attempt to produce enough steel to meet the demand at home. It will be many months, however, before this development can be made, and although the Kawasaki Dock boasts that it has enough steel to last for the next twelve months, the firm is gradually curtailing its working. It has decided to suspend all night work for the time being.

Because of shortage of materials consequent upon the steel embargo in the United States, other leading shipbuilding firms, such as the Mitsu Bishi Engine and Iron Works in Nagasaki and Kobe, the Asano Shipbuilding Company, the Osaka Iron Works and others are also planning to check their operations until the steel embargo is modified or settled in some way.—*Japan Advertiser*.



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Growing Belief in Japan that Viscount Ishii Has Failed

While the Japanese Government denies the rumor that Viscount Ishii has failed to reach an understanding regarding the shipment of gold to Japan, measures taken in Japanese commercial circles indicate otherwise.

The first measure taken is, according to a report from Osaka, that the Osaka branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank has notified cotton importers that the bank will stop its endeavors to settle cotton accounts at Bombay with remittances of gold. In reply to an inquiry from some cotton men, the bank also stated that this measure was necessitated by America's stoppage of gold exports and no promise could be given as to when the settlement of Indian cotton accounts could he resumed.

The second measure devised is said to be the increase of Japan's purchase of American cotton in New York, which, if carried out, may not only help balancing debts and credits between Japan and America, but relieve restrictions to be placed on Japan's exports. Dr. K. Kikuchi, president of the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association, Mr. B. Yamada of the Japan Cotton Importers' Association, and Viscount Mishima, Governor of the Bank of Japan, have recently had repeated conferences in the Bank of Japan's head office to discuss the advisability of this plan.

Viscount Mishima is said to have explained the American-Japanese relationships at present and emphatically remarked the necessity of taking some measures to meet the emergency. He advised the cotton importers to purchase more American cotton henceforth instead of Indian cotton, because, in his opinion, it will not only help Japan in her efforts to maintain her exchange position in the face of America's stringent control of gold shipments but also provide for them a relief of the impending difficulty due to the stoppage of exchange with British India.

Developing American Foreign Trade

In the course of an address on "Practical Suggestions for Developing Our Markets Abroad," before the Conference of Growers' Associations of California at San Francisco, Aug. 27, Frank C. Mortimer, of the National City Bank of New York, enumerated some of the advantages to the American exporter working with an American bank operating foreign branches. Here are some of the things that are now being accomplished for its clients by an American bank through such foreign agencies:

Promotes the business of American importers and exporters by means of regular and reliable advices of opportunities to import or export goods;

Supplies authentic credit reports on foreign corporations, banks, &c.;

Furnishes information regarding special trade requirements, customs regulations, duties, port charges, &c.;

Aids in securing foreign representives for American houses;

Furnishes up-to-date trade statistics;

Publishes a commercial directory of its customers, printed in foreign languages, which serves as an introduction;

Issues regular publications covering trade conditions;

Opens foreign accounts;

Issues dollar letters of credit, under which, in many cases, a material saving is made;

Assists salesmen and representatives of American houses during their stay in foreign countries;

Arranges for clearance through custom houses for re-shipment of goods;

Arranges for disposal of goods in case drawer refuses payment, and attends to details of warehousing goods;

Extends use of its code facilities to exporters and importers who have no direct code arrangements;

Collects samples of goods sold by competitors of United States merchants in foreign countries;

Maintains a library for catalogues and publications referring to foreign trade;

In short, provides every known means to foster the development of foreign trade and to work in harmony with local banks by directly aiding business houses throughout the United States to build a foreign trade of a satisfactory and permanent character.

Statistics on Principal Articles Imported into Japan

The following notes on trade in Japan are from a report by the British Commercial Attache at Yokohama, and are naturally, written from a British point of view. There are many points of interest, however, to American merchants, including those resident in China. The figures within brackets denote the values of the imports of the goods mentioned into Japan in 1916:—

Paints.—Ordinary paints (£18,000) are mainly imported from the United Kingdom, but there is a large and growing production of paints in Japan itself, and the Japanese Government Departments mostly use home products. In 1916 Japan exported ordinary paints to the value of £24,000, and also £12,000 worth of red lead.

Ships bottom paints (£36,000) and artists colors (£5,000) were also imported in 1916. Japan also manufactures ships bottom paints, but it is stated that British goods are preferred for the Japanese Navy.

Linseed Oil Turpentine, Varnish, and Lacquer.—Linseed oil to the extent of £5,000 is imported from the United Kingdom; Japan also produces this oil from the flax seed grown in the Hokkaido. Turpentine (£8,000), is imported from the United States. Varnish (£28,000) is imported mostly from the United Kingdom. Nearly all the imports of lacquer (£77,000) came from China.

Rope.—Rope (£1,200) is largely made in Japan by three rope companies, which import considerable quantities of hemp from Manila. Both straw rope and wire rope are also made in Japan.

Soap.—Common soap (£4,000) is very largely produced in Japan; in 1916 there was also a large importation of tallow (£150,900) from Australia and China for the use of Japanese soap makers.

Chemicals and Drugs.—The chief import of chemicals and drugs were: Morphine (£385,000), soda ash (£370,000) and caustic soda (£233,000) from the United States; chlorate of potash (£176,000) from the United Kingdom and the United States; and glue (£96,000) from the United Kingdom.

The imports of sulphate of ammonia have fallen off greatly on account of the war, but large quanties are needed for rice cultivation, and it must continue to be imported, as Japan's production of this commodity, although growing, is still small. Chlorate of potash and phosphorus for the match industry are now being produced on a large scale in Japan. Heavy chemicals for manufacturing purposes are chiefly imported from the United Kingdom. Drugs formerly came chiefly from Germany, but are now being made in Japan to some extent; the Japanese, are great consumers of medicine, both native and foreign, but as their doctors have mostly been trained in Germany, they are inclined to follow German methods.

Disinfectants.—The imports of disinfectants amounted to £372,000. There is a considerable domestic production of disinfectants.

Fertilisers.—Japan is a large importer of all kinds of fertilisers (£754,000), such as nitrate of soda (£618,000), and sulphate of ammonia (£120,000). There are several large fertiliser and sulphuric acid factories in Japan, and superphosphates are manufactured for export.

Perfumery, Tooth-powder, etc.—Perfumed waters (£25,000), tooth-powder and essences (£16,000), fragrant essences (£151,000), and perfumed soap (£10,000). The most promising business is in essential oils for sale to soap-makers, confectioners, perfume, etc. Imports of essential oils come mainly from the United Kingdom and France, but formerly two German firms did a large trade in these goods.

There is a considerable domestic production of perfumes, hair-oil, soaps, etc, and also an export trade in cheap goods of this description to China and India, ect., which, in 1916, was valued at £350,000.

Tanning Materials.—Tanning materials to the value of £423,000 were imported in 1916. Tanning extracts were imported chiefly from China (galls), Straits Settlements, Borneo (Dutch), and the United Kingdom.

LIBERTY LOAN DAY,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24.

The American Liberty Loan

Americans and all other citizens and subjects of the Allied Governments living in China may now purchase these bonds in Shanghai.

The subscription list of the American Liberty Loans of 1917 will be a National Roll of Honor. Liberty Bonds are better then cash. Those which are now being sold earn 4% interest per annum. Any bank will loan you money on them. Arrangements have been made with the

International Banking Corporation

1A KIUKIANG ROAD SHANGHAI,

by which that institution will receive subscriptions. Subscribers may purchase bonds outright for full payment, or the bank will carry them on receipt of 20% cash payment, the balance to be paid off in six equal monthly instalments, with interest for the first 90 days at 4%, renewal according to conditions then ruling, the bank holding the bonds as security.

Liberty Bonds represent money loaned to your country, and subscribers are in the very unique position of killing two birds with one stone; that is, you will be patriotic by lending money to the Government of the United States in order to shorten the war, and you will also be taking advantage of the present high exchange to turn your silver into a gold investment.

It is your imperative duty to buy Liberty Bonds and aid in establishing liberty throughout the world. Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan are not limited to Americans as subscriptions from subjects and citizens of all of the European and Asiatic Allies in this war will be gladly accepted. Any member of the committee will gladly furnish information on request.

Owing to the delay in cables all subscriptions must be made before October 25.

COMMITTEE:

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Consul General

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MR. PAUL MCRAE,
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Mr. Calvin N. Caldwell
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There has been a large consumption of tanning materials in Japan on account of the leather business, arising from the Russian demand for supplies. There is a considerable production of oak extract in the Hokkaido, and the exports of this substance from the island in 1916 were valued at £50,000.

Cotton Waste.—Imports of cotton waste in 1916 (£27,000) came nearly all from China. Japan exports a considerable quantity of this commodity each year; exports in 1916, which went mainly to the United Kingdom and United States, were valued at £160,000.

Commercial and Financial Notes

America in 1916 exported automobile tires to the value of G. $14,143,233. The exports of this commodity for 1915 amounted to G. $9,815,962.

Exports of automobiles from America for the last three years are as follows: 1914, G. $24,121,037; 1915, G. 88,253,102; 1916, G. $89,247,887.

The Canadian Government has prohibited the serving of beef and bacon on Tuesdays and Fridays.

It has been proposed in America to import Mexican farm laborers to take the place of American farmers who have been drafted for military service.

The American government has fixed the price for news-print paper for its own use that it will pay manufacturers at G.2½ cents a pound.

A British embargo on Scotch cured herring prevents this food from reaching the U. S., with the result that American markets are looking to Alaska for their herring supply.

The Metropolitan Water Board of London, England, is offering to American investors one-year discount bills to the amount of G. $6,300,000 on a seven percent basis.

The managers of the branches of the Bank of Chosen in Manchuria, under the supervision of Mr. Ohta (Director of the Bank at Dairen), had a five days conference at Mukden ending October 18. It coincided with the conference of Japanese Cousuls at the same place.

The Metropolitan Trust Company of New York has taken out an insurance policy on the "group" plan for all of its employes, who were admitted to the benefit without examination. The policy is a continuous one and is good for one year's salary for each employe.

The value of American automobile tires imported by the Philippine Islands has increased from G. $139,869 in 1914 to G. $414,039 in 1916. The value of American automobile tires imported by Australia in 1915 was G. $468,993, and in 1916 was G. $560,834.

Permission has been granted by the Japanese Department of Communications to the Kawasaki Dock Company of Kobe to deliver when completed three ships now under construction for Furness, Withy and Company of London. They are the last of a contract for eleven ships, aggregating 61,000 tons registered, worth approximately Yen 50,000,000. Eight of the vessels have already been delivered.

Additional credits of G. $100,000,000 each to Great Britain and France were made in September by the United States Government. The new loans will be used to pay for supplies purchased by France and Great Britain in America. The total now advanced by the American government to the Entente Governments is G.$2,266,400,000. Of this aggregate Great Britain has received $1,105,000,000; France, $630,000,000; Russia, $275,000,000; Italy, $200,000,000; Belgium, $53,400,000, and Serbia, $3,000,000.

The world's rubber production for 1916 amounted to 217,748 tons, of which America imported 119,937 tons or more than half. Of the amount imported, 117,597 tons was retained for use in Ameria and the remainder or 2,430 tons was exported. The remainder of the world's production of rubber was distributed as follows: Great Britain, 26,782 tons; Russia, 7,000 tons; Germany and Austria, 3,000 tons; France, 15,000 tons; Italy, 9,000 tons; Scandinavia, 4,000 tons; Japan and Australia, 4,000 tons; Canada 5,000 tons; in transit, 23,966 tons. The value of rubber imported by America in 1916 amounted to G. $10,462,555.

Large quantities of old steel rails are being shipped from Puget Sound to Japan. They are 58 and 60 pound rails laid originally on logging railroads in Western Washington and on side tracks and minor divisions of the Northern Pacific Railway. The rails first cost $24 a ton. Japanese brokers are paying $70 a ton for them, and the Japanese railroads pay $100 a ton for them, because they are unable to get rails elsewhere. Twenty-three hundred tons of old rails were shipped to Japan from Seattle last month in addition to 800 tons from Tacoma and about the same quantities are being shipped this month.

The British Government insists on retaining ownership of 1,025,000 tons of shipping, for which it contracted in American yards before America entered the war, and which has since been taken over, temporarily at least, by the United States Shipping Board. Final ownership of these vessels, which composed part of a fleet of 2,000,000 tons, on the ways under British and foreign contracts, is now a matter of diplomatic negotiations. It is understood that the representatives of Great Britain will point out that she has lost 4,000,000 tons gross by submarines since the war. Allowing for gains by new building, and the seizure of German ships, the net loss represented was 2,225,000 tons, while the American merchant marine, exclusive of 500,000 tons of German ships taken over, gained nearly 1,125,000 tons. Great Britain, it is pointed our, did not take over ownership of neutral tonnage building in England.— *San Francisco Chronicle.*

The U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has issued a report on German foreign-trade organization, by Chauncey D. Snow, Assistant Chief of the bureau. The report shows the development of the German export trade the systematic organization of German commercial education, the promotion of trade by the German settlements in foreign countries, the German banking and shipping facilities, trade-promoting agencies and trade associations, and painstaking cultivation of foreign markets. Detailed statistics of German trade, general statistics dealing with Germany, and extracts, chiefly from official reports, describing German trade methods are presented in appendixes. Copies of the report, which is known as "German Foreign Trade Organization, Miscellaneous Series No 57." may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., or from the district offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at 20 cents each. The report is intended not to show the American business man that he should necessarily follow German methods, but to present the facts of German foreign trade organization,

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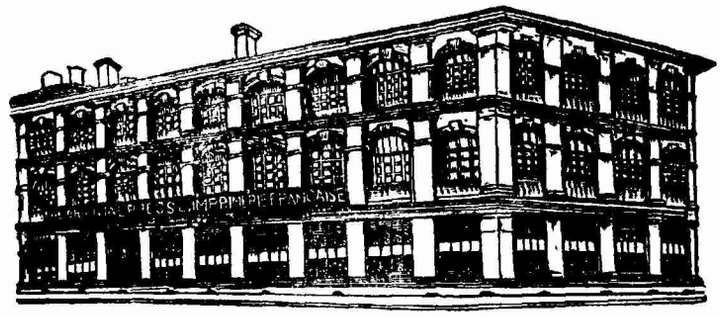

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so that he may decide for himself which of the methods successfully used in Germany could be utilized to advantage under American conditions.

The Chicago packing firm of Swift & Co. has recently had a representative in China making investigations with a view to erecting factories for the packing of various Chinese products, particularly pork, poultry, eggs and game, on lines similar to that employed by the International Export Co., a British concern, which caters mostly for English trade, but which also has in times past supplied a portion of its products to Swift & Co. for American consumption. The International Export Co.'s principal packing house is at Nanking, and the place is strictly guarded so as to prevent outsiders from entering the place and observing the methods used in packing and preserving the produce which is being handled there, most of which comes down the Tientsin-Pukow Railway from points further north in China. The International Export Co. has also another large plant at Harbin. One of the representatives of Swift & Co. investigated conditions in Nanking recently with a view to securing a foreshore site on which to erect a packing plant, not at Nanking, but directly opposite at the port of Pukow, the terminus of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. The inevitable result of these packing plants is, of course, to raise the cost of food locally, and, so far as game is concerned, many parts of the country are being denuded, particularly of pheasants, on which the exporters are able to make a very handsome profit.

The long pending bean dispute at Dairen has resulted in the heaviest civil suit ever recorded in the Leased Territory. The buyers have sued the Dairen Trust & Guaranty Co. for about Yen 7,500,000 of which about Yen 1,900,000 represents the prices paid to the Company in advance for the 700 carloads of beans which, being nearly half the whole amount for the August delivery, failed to pass the expert examination. The remainder is understood to include the total amount of the guarantee monies deposited on the contracts for September and October, which is now claimed by the buyers. The balance above mentioned also includes reparation for the non-fulfilment of the terms of the contracts after the examination of the goods was over, in addition to an indemnity for the loss resulting from the fall of silver in the meantime. The revenue stamps used on the papers concerning the suit amount to twenty-two thousand yen! It is by far the heaviest of its kind ever brought up before the Ryojun Court. The one which previously held the record in respect of the damages sued for involved no more than Yen 300,000. The suit is the last recourse left after every conceivable means had been employed to bring about a compromise between sellers and buyers. The Manchuria Daily News is of the opinion that if the Trust & Guaranty Co. had acted as laid down by its business regulations, the resort to the legal proceedings would have been averted and says it is to be heartily regretted that the pending bean clinch, after so long a period of forced business suspension and after so much labor had been expended by the mediators, should culminate in a denouement like this; however, now that the complicated case has been turned over, so to speak, "to the surgeon to operate upon and apply relief, it is to be hoped that his knife will cut into the depth of the cancer so as to remove once for all the root of the evil."

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Louis Dupice, Singapore; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Coombe, Ceylon; F. Gandossi, Canton; Demaretz Paul, Marseille; F. L. Kalean; L. Nielsen, Nagasaki; J. Rapaport; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Beaman jr., Boston; Miss A. S. Beaman, Boston; Mrs. J. del Scheuer, New York; Mrs. J. del Risco, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Scheuer, Boston; Mrs. R. G. Story, Cincinnati; A. Slemby, N. Y.; J. H. Rice; R. A. Foulks, San Francisco. F. Gill, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Holyoak, Hongkong; C. S. Kurfler, Shanghai; Dr. N. L. Downs, Shanghai; M. Dietrich, Hankaw; T. Mori; J. L. O'Leary, San Francisco; H. H. Cook, Bangkok; C. H. Rattray, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Gray, Chicego; Mr. and Mrs. E. Fos, Tsinanfu; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Ward, Australia; Miss M. E. Raymour, New York; W. W. Temple; W. Ebrhardt, Shanghai; P. H. Cowan, Shanghai; C. H. Rattray, U. S. A. J. M. Dickinson; F. Gaucosss, Ganton; Miss D. Mckee; A. T. Lee; J. Davre, Honghong; J. Martin, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Baker, Hongkong; C. Scott, Hongkong; Mrs. V. M. Branmont, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. G. Drclos, Hongkong; H. Mann, Hankow; W. Laidean, Hankow; L. L. Taylor, Kiukiang.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: D. Weatherbe, London; Mr. and Mrs. Estratad, Changchow; J. M. Inverd, Nanking; S. Beard, Nanking; Capt. D. C. Macfarlane; Capt. H. Mackenzie; Capt. J. G. Macdonald; Major J. C. Lawson; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Tibby, London; R. A. Gubby; A. Benn; J. Anderson; J. Grant; D. Ellis; R. Thomson, Tientsin; J. A. Macantay, Boston; Mrs. A. C. Vachers; J. D. Gunder; J. H. Segerdal; Merth A. H. Messmer; J. W. Hanskeer, Manila; F. E. Weiss; J. Cameron; A. Jos, Hongkong; O. D. Barretto, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. E. Fitchford, Chiaotze. Mrs. Sokulsky, Tsinanfu; Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Hunter, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hansher, Manila; Truptre, Peking; A. E. Blake, Harbin; J. B. Powell, Shanghai; W. S. Russell, Nanking; Lanoble, Hongkong; Mrs. Remmeroart Lest, Hongkong; Mrs. Yeon Chin Kee, Hongkong; C. Verloop, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Baker; Mr. and Mrs. J. Collum, Tientsin; J. D. Davidson, A. J. K. Lee; and Mrs. J. Sterling, Peking; Mrs. Whiffen, Petrograd; Miss Z. Wilder.

The following guests have registered at the Kalee Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. C. Parre de Vallo and child, Portugal; B. M. Guysi, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. M. Christensen and child; A. Stockholm; Denmark; Mrs. Irving D. Jurell and child; Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Babcock and child, New York; R. B. Gardner, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. R. Huncess; Mrs. M. Jolley; J. Broughton; J. W. Heywood, Liverpool; K. Zzlstra, Miss. E. Vaughan Smith, Kobe; Miss Bodde, Kobe; Miss M. Bisserman, Kobe; L. Rolotzeff, Hankow; A. Bookless, Ningpo; A. Musians.

The Share Market.

RUBBERS Official only	Closing Quotations, Week End. Oct. 12	Last Quotation, Fri. Oct. 5	Business Done in Shares During Week: High	Low	Net Chg.
Anglo Dutch	4.40	4.90	4.90	4.90	—
Anglo Java	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	—
Ayer Tawah	28.½	30	30	29	+1
Bute	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.20	—
Chemor United	1.30	1.35	1.35	1.35	—
Consolidated	2.13	3	3	2.90	+10
Dominion	9½	10¼	10¼	10¼	—
Gula	6.65	10¼	10¼	10¼	—
Java Consolidated	19¼	19½	20	19½	—½
Kamunting	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	—
Karan	11¾	12	12	12	—
Kota Bahroe	7¼	7¾	8	7¾	—¾
Korewoek	16	17	17	17	—
Padang	12	13½	13½	13½	—
Repah	0.90	1	1	1	—
Samagaga	0.85	95	95	90	+05
Senawang	13½	14	14	14	—
Shai. Kelantan	0.92½	0.82½	0.82½	0.82½	—
Shai. Klebang	0.80	1.05	1.05	1.05	—
Sua Manggis	5¼	7	7	7	—
Taiping	1.55	1.65	1.65	1.60	+05
Tanah Nerah	1.07½	1.07½	1.07½	1.07½	—
Tebong	18½	19¾	19¾	19¾	—
Banks, Industrials, Ins. Cottons, Lands, Etc.					
H. & S. Bank	610	615	615	615	—
Langkat	13½	14	14¾	14	—¾
Kaiping B	8½	9	9	9	—
Kung Yik	15½	15.35	15¾	15¼	+0.10
Shai. Cotton	114	114	114	114	—
Telephone	77	80	80	78	+2
Tram B	59½	65	65	65	—
Shai. Land	72½	72½	72½	72½	—
Exchange					
Bar Silver	45¼	42⅞	44¼	42⅞	—1⅜
T. T. on London	3/11	3/9½	3/10½	3/9½	—0/1
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt.	5.11	5.21	5.21	5.16	—05
Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt. T.	1.06	1.08	1.08	1.07	—01
Mexican	12.4	72.3	72.6	72.3	—
Native Int.	09	13	13	08	+05
London Rubber Quotations					
Spot	2/7¾	2/8¼	2/8¼	2/7½	+0/0¾
Forward	2/9¾	2/10¼	2/10½	2/9½	+0/1
Tendency	Dull	Steady			

Date	Langkat Oil Output	Tons.
Oct.	12	76
,,	13	76
,,	14	75
,,	15	74
,,	16	73
,,	17	73

Closing of Transfer Books & Dividends.

Share	Period	Dividend
Java Consolidated	20/10 to 25/10	Tls. 1.00
Sungei Duri	20/10 to 25/10	,, 0.50
N. China Ins. Co.	19/10 to 30/10	15/@4/0⅝34-310
See Kee	22/10 to 5/11	Tls. 0.30
Senawang	23/10 to 30/10	,, 0.50
Cheng		,, 0.20

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New Books and Publications

A Plea for "Protection" for British Trade

The Awakening of an Empire, by R. G. Webster. London: John Murray, 6 shillings.

The author dedicates his work to the Sons of the British Empire now on active service, and, generally speaking, he pleads for the abandonment of the Free Trade principle; he points out that not one of the colonies has seen fit to follow the Mother Country in the adoption of Free Trade, but instead all had generally adopted a measure of protection. Mr. Webster aims not only to secure protection for British goods at home, but also endeavors to do all "in his power towards indicating some of the lines on which, within the mighty British Empire, and in co-operation with the Allies and other friendly Powers, a well-balanced system of mutual interchange of commodities, and a continuous, not merely a spasmodic, prosperity may be established."

The arguments in favor of protection are the usual ones, and need no particular reiteration for the benefit of American readers, as in America the system is in operation and well understood.

An interesting point brought out by the author is that under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act of 1914, an alien in Great Britain is entitled to acquire freehold and leasehold property of any description in any country he is naturalized in; this includes a right to acquire, by way of example, steam coal in Welsh mines, minerals in Canada, and forest lands in New Zealand. In this connection it is pointed out that while an alien is not permitted to own or hold a share in a British ship, yet, as the law stands, a Company may be formed and registered under the laws of Great Britain and this company may own the ship, even though the shareholders are all aliens.

Discussing this state of affairs (an illustration of which, by the way, is furnished in South China waters where "British" ships owned by Chinese shareholders fly the British flag and thus, frequently, when they have trouble with their own officials, are able to call on the British government for protection), the author says:

"That is to say, in fact, that whilst one foreigner cannot own a part of a British ship as an individual, a group of foreigners by registering themselves as a Public Company can own a whole British ship, and, whilst residing in Prussia and "strafing" England, enjoy all the privileges of British citizens in respect thereto, with none of the obligations of paying our taxes or of giving personal service in time of war, which the latter have to do. Could not the Legislature find time to consider such an anomaly as this, recollecting how much we owe to our Mercantile Marine and their gallant crews for what they have accomplished during thd last two years?"

The Foreign Relations of the United States

The Foreign Relations of the United States, July, 1917. 460 pp. (two parts). Paper covers, $1.50; cloth, $2.00. Academy of Political Science, Columbia University, New York.

In the last week in May there was held under the auspices of the New York Academy of Political Science at Long Beach, New York, a remarkable conference on

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Rittenhouse:	The Little Book of Modern Verse.	$2.00
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Bridges:	The Spirit of Man.	2.50
Oxford Poetry, 1915		1.65
Oxford Poetry, 1916		1.65

Some Individual Poets.

Masters:	Spoon River Anthology, (enlarged, '17)	$4.00
Gibson:	Livlihood—Dramatic Reveries.	2.50
Gibson:	Daily Bread.	2.50
Lowell:	Men, Women & Ghosts.	2.50
Davies:	Collected Poems.	2.50
Oppenheim:	Songs for the New Age.	3.00
Flecker:	Collected Poems.	4.00
Wood:	Glad of Earth.	2.00
Seeger:	Poems.	2.50
Masefield:	Poems.	3.20
Masefield:	Salt Water Poems and Ballads.	4.00

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the Foreign Relations of the United States. The Academy has just issued a volume containing the addresses and discussions of the Conference. As this occasion brought together some of the most distinguished scholars, publicists, statesmen, and men of affairs, in America, it can readily be seen that the papers have practical and permanent value. The Conference dealt with two kinds of questions: (1) the problem of the foreign relations that especially concern the United States, *e. g.*, the problem of the Caribbean, and (2) international problems, a knowledge of which is essential to an understanding of the situation that confronts Europe today, and upon which a durable peace must be based, *e. g.*, the place of small nations in a world reorganization. The unique feature of the volume is that with every question a deliberate attempt has been made to secure the opinions of the ablest advocate of both sides of the question, so that the reader is provided with a wealth of material on every problem considered. In addition, briefer five-minute discussions give in concentrated form the chief objections made to the views presented.

Intelligent Americans who are anxious to know the true nature of the difficult international problems that confront civilized men today will do well to consult this work. The nature of the new world reorganization necessary for men to live in peace and safety; the need of open diplomacy and a democratic control of it to prevent the hasty outbreak of war; the international complications resulting from concessions secured in backward countries by citizens of different civilized states; the right of small nations and nationalities to free development; censorship and the hindering of communications generally as a source of international misunderstanding; these are some of the serious questions upon which much light was given. To the citizen who is particularly anxious abut the solution of America's international problems, the volume is of particular interest. Treaty obligations with reference to resident aliens and with special reference to the Japanese question in the Western states, receives full consideration. The nature of the causes of friction between the United States and Latin America, and the wisdom of developing protectorates around the Caribbean, as in the case of Haiti, Santa Domingo, Nicaragua, and Panama, and thereby practically making the Caribbean an American lake, were thoroughly discussed; so was the American position with reference to the integrity of China. In short, the problems of foreign relations which will require immediate attention by the United States after the war is over receives unusual attention.

Harriman's Round-the-World Railroad Plans

E. H. Harriman's Far Eastern Plans by George Kennan. New York, The Magazine of Wall Street, Price, G. $1.06 postpaid.

To have conceived and actually started to put into operation plans for a round-the-world railroad was certainly a remarkable thing. The difficulties which would obviously confront one would discourage almost any man, no matter how powerful he was. But E. H. Harriman went to work and even had some small success in China, the first link in the great chain.

If the plan had succeeded it would probably have altered the history of the entire world. Certainly Russia's part in the present war, hampered as she is by lack of materials, would have been greatly different if she could have purchased supplies from Japan and America and shipped them over a quick route to the eastern battle front.

Mr. Kennan has told in a graphic manner how E. H. Harriman went to work on his great idea, met superhuman difficulties, and died just as the plan seemed to be growing more practicable. The book is interestingly written, is an important chapter in the history of railroads, and will be welcomed by those who are at all interested in this subject either for its own sake or as a sub-head of finance.

Trench Warfare by J. S. Smith, Second Lieutenant with the British Expeditionary Force in Flanders. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. U. S. $1.50.

Mr. J. S. Smith, who is an American serving as an officer in a famous British regiment, has been in the War from the beginning, and has seen the entire development of trench warfare. In this manual he gives the Americans who are about to serve under their own flag the benefit of his experience in the trenches of Flanders and France. Here are all the technical details of building, holding, and taking trenches; the various types of trench revetments; the dimensions and construction of dugouts; the intimate details of a complete trench system; how bombing squads are organized and trained, and hundreds of important items that men and officers must know, but which have never before been printed in America. The book ought to be of immense assistance to all officers and men who expect to form part of the U. S. Expeditionary Force.